

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## FARMER RECEIVES \$328 AVERAGE PAY FOR YEAR'S LABOR

Statistics Prove That Agriculturalist Has Lowest Income of All Classes of Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Reports are being received constantly of large numbers of bankruptcy proceedings and foreclosures of farm mortgages in the rural districts. The persistence of these reports has so alarmed the administration that Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has ordered a test survey to be made to discover what proportion of farm owners are suffering from the adverse circumstances indicated by these reports.

There are no reliable data available on that phase of the agricultural problem now, but a general surmise, based on a knowledge of farming conditions in various geographical divisions of the country, has been ventured by persons connected with the Farm Loan Board and the Department of Agriculture. These surmises agree that the majority of foreclosures are occurring in the intermountain states and in the northwest prairie section where production has been hampered for several consecutive years by drought and other so-called natural causes. In the northern intermountain states land values rose rapidly between 1916 and 1920, based on the presumption that wheat and other cereals could be produced as a profitable crop in those sections.

### The Montana Lesson

In Montana, for instance, experiments in growing wheat by the dry farming method were made in a period of exceptional rainfall, and the results were so encouraging that hundreds of thousands of acres of grazing land were subdivided into 320-acre farms and sold to eager purchasers. Land rose from \$3 and \$5 an acre to \$35 and \$40 an acre, and the incoming settlers planted wheat. In the last three or four years the rainfall in that area has been subnormal and the wheat crops were total or partial failures. The farmers found that they could make a little profit when wheat was selling at from \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel, but when the slump came, wheat farming in that part of the country was out of the question.

The result has been, of course, that much of the land has not been plowed for two or three years, it has reverted to its original use as grazing land, and the value that had been given to it on account of its supposed availability for wheat production, has disappeared. The farmers have given up and the banks are foreclosing. The opinion of men here who are in closest touch with the situation in the northern intermountain states is that both the farmers and lenders will lose heavily by this unfortunate experiment.

### Farmers Are Stable Class

Census figures show that farmers are about the most stable class in the population of the United States. Thirty per cent of all persons gainfully employed in America get their living from agriculture. There were in 1920, 6,448,342 individual farm operators, and the number has increased only about 3 per cent in the last 20 years. Of these nearly 6,500,000 operators, 35 per cent have been on the farm over 10 years and 52 per cent have been on the farm more than five years. Nor does the volume of farm laborers fluctuate much either, and the enumerators find that this class numbers around 6,000,000 almost constantly. Yet the rewards of this labor are below that of any other class.

The Joint Commission for Agricultural Inquiry found that the average annual earnings by farm hands were below that of any other industry, including estimates for board and lodging. The average farm laborer's income is placed at \$328 a year, compared with \$755 in all other industries. But the reward to the farm operator for his labor, leaving aside interest on his investment, is even less, amounting to but \$219 a year, based on commodity prices in 1913.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## TROOPS TO AID ENFORCEMENT SOUGHT BY NEW JERSEY DRY'S

Resolution Passed by Great Prohibition Rally Asks President to Adopt Strenuous Measures

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19 (Special)—Two thousand voters from all parts of New Jersey attended the prohibition and law enforcement conference here all day yesterday and last night and before adjournment, passed vigorous resolutions upholding the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, in part as follows:

Adoption of national prohibition by the United States of America was the wisest and greatest act of enlightened public understanding which has blessed this nation since the emancipation of its chattel slaves.

We appreciate the pledges lately volunteered by President Harding that there shall be vigorous enforcement of the prohibition act. We applaud his purpose to have further conferences on this matter with governors of the states. And for further effectiveness in the same direction, we would respectfully offer the following suggestion:

First, the Prohibition Enforcement Unit should be made a separate bureau and its employees should be placed under Civil Service rules that will subordinate partisanship to merit, integrity and loyalty as qualifications for appointment.

Second, more strenuous means should be taken to suppress smuggling of

**"SAME OLD TURKEY"**  
SAYS DR. BARTON,  
TO SAVE PUEBLOS

Mrs. Atwood Says the Whites Have Taken the Indians' Irrigation Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The passage of the Bursum bill would mean the loss of at least 60,000 acres of the most valuable lands now held by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, the breaking up of their tribal life, and their education to a state of "social half-breeds," representatives of national organizations today told the Senate Public Lands Committee in continuing the fight for the defeat of the Bursum measure and the passage of its place of the Jones bill.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has taken an active part in the Bursum bill fight, was represented by Mrs. Stella Atwood of California, chairman of the Indian welfare committee of the organization, and Francis Wils, of Santa Fe as attorney. Roberta Walker also appeared in behalf of the Eastern Association of Indian Affairs, which is opposing the Bursum bill.

Mrs. Atwood in her statement on the bill, took occasion to criticize sharply the administration of the Indian Bureau, which carries on its business in a manner "suspiciously secretive." The Federation of Women's Clubs, she said, has opened a campaign to arouse public interest in the Indian question by publicity.

It has been suggested that the Pueblo land question is a question for lawyers. The Pueblo land question requires the help of lawyers, but fundamentally it is not a question for lawyers. It is a humanitarian question and a question of elementary justice, and an economic question, and a question of efficient Government business. When it is understood as a human question, the question becomes indispensable inasmuch as legislation must be drafted and legal adjustments must be brought about, but I insist that the Pueblo question is fundamentally a human and practical question.

We find that all save possibly one of the pueblos in the northern jurisdiction that is north of Santa Fe, have been so deprived of land or water, or both, that they can no longer subsist as agricultural communities. We find that the Pueblo Indians are confronting a choice which to them

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

**"SAME OLD TURKEY"**  
SAYS DR. BARTON,  
TO SAVE PUEBLOS

American Investigator Finds Little Difference in Disposition and Tendencies

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 19—The subcommission for exchange of populations of the Near Eastern Conference yesterday continued its deliberations regarding the goods and properties of the populations to be moved and indemnities to be paid, where such properties were immovable. Further progress toward an agreement may be noted.

Dr. James L. Barton, who was sent by Richard Washburn Child recently to investigate the effects of the Turkish regulations, has returned from Constantinople. "The same old Turkey," said Dr. Barton good-humoredly to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor when asked whether radical transformations had occurred in disposition and tendencies of the people as a result of the national pact or experience with self-government at Angora. The conditions at Smyrna, he said, were almost beyond description.

Dr. Barton said Americans interested in these questions were embarrassed not a little by the official attitude of their Government in this crisis. "Here we are," he said, "trying indirectly to dictate in various ways to the Lausanne Conference and at the same time expressly avoiding any responsibility. As far as the religious, charitable, and educational institutions in Turkey are concerned we shall hesitate, under the circumstances, to ask the Allies for protection or other favors and must rely on the Turks with whom we hope to get along.

Their regulations regarding schools, do not appear severe. Turkish history and geography must be taught by Turkish teachers and the whole school must be open to inspection, but otherwise, according to present information, there will be no restrictions."

### MINE DIRECTOR ARRESTED

RECKLINGHAUSEN, Jan. 19 (By The Associated Press)—French troops today took possession of four coke ovens belonging to the Reich, and arrested the director, Herr Rochestein, who refused to hand over the records.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JANUARY 19, 1923

General

France Will Take Further Sanctions. 1

"Same Old Turkey," Says Dr. Barton. 1

Germany Opposes Any Compromise. 1

Ruhr Railways Ordered to Strike. 1

Coal Dealer's Supply Shut Off. 1

New Jersey Drys Hold Rally. 1

Farmer Is Lower Paid Laborer. 1

Iron and Steel Laws to Continue. 1

Standardization of Music to Continue. 1

American Genius Show at Brazil. 1

Manitoba Parliament Opened. 1

Poland as Russian Conciliator. 1

French as Russian Conciliator. 1

Prohibition Winning, Says Mr. Haynes. 1

Coercion Avoided by Cleveand Chest. 10

News of Freemasonry. 10

The Moroccan Case. 10

Liquor Problem in Britain. 16

Financial

Weekly Review of British Finance. 13

Virginia Railway & Power Earnings. 13

Maintenance of Equipment Costly. 13

Edmund D. Hubert Portrait. 13

Stock Market Displays Hopeful Tone. 14

French Government Affect Business Gains. 15

Consolidated textile Earnings. 15

Great Britain's Leather Trade. 15

Eastern Demand for High-Grade Beef. 15

Sporting

Nebraska Track Outing. 8

French Rugby Football. 8

Athletics at Technology. 8

Jewstraw Wins Two More. 8

Track Outlook at Washington. 8

Entries for Ski Tourney. 9

Features

Washington Observations. 2

The Women of Darjeeling. 7

Au Erlig o' Ay Saved. 7

Ireland's First Stamp. 7

Under the Greenwood Tree. 11

The Page of Seven Arts. 12

The Household Page. 12

The Home Forum. 19

I Can, versus I Will. 19

Editorial Page. 20



From photograph © by Keystone View Co., New York

August Thyssen

One of Germany's Most Prominent Coal Barons, Whose Son, Fritz, Was One of the Operators Who Were Told to Consider Themselves Under Arrest for Failure to Produce the Mines' Books and Plans.

## BERLIN ORDERS RAILWAYMEN THROUGHOUT RUHR TO STRIKE

Administration Refuses to Dispatch Coal Trains—Mine Manager Arrested for Disobeying Orders

ESSEN, Jan. 19 (By The Associated Press)—A general strike of the freight railwaymen throughout the Ruhr is expected this afternoon. Orders for the strike were received from Berlin this morning by the railroad workers and at noon the union leaders were in session with the orders before them. The French expect them to repudiate their promise to continue work and obey the instructions from Berlin.

The president of the district railway administration of Essen refused today to dispatch coal trains, rejecting the French demands for shipments.

Seizure of state mines in the Ruhr by the forces of occupation was begun today. The Bergmanns and Westerhold pits, near Buer, were occupied by the military, and the manager, Herr Ahrens, was arrested for refusing to deliver coke. Troops appeared at the Möller pits at Gladbeck and at the Rheinbaden mines at Bottrop.

The president of the district railway administration of Essen refused today to dispatch coal trains, rejecting the French demands for shipments.

It is reported that when the French representatives attempted to enter some of the mines that were seized the workers became greatly agitated, threatening that all the miners would come out of the pits if the French entered.

A report received yesterday afternoon from Mayence says that the French have closed its doors and the officials left town. The French own that this is most embarrassing for them, since all the German money in that district

flowed through the Reichsbank branch at Mayence, and because they need German marks. On the other hand they are also very surprised.

A French official said to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent: "If we lack marks, we only have two ways out of the financial dilemma, namely, either introducing of French francs into the Rhineland or the establishing of a new currency." It is well known that France has been wanting for a long time past to introduce the franc into the Rhineland or to create a new Rhineland coinage, as one means to wean the Rhinelanders away from Germany's tumbling mark, which is not very attractive to the French.

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 19—France has now commenced to confiscate coal in the Ruhr district and to apply economic sanctions to the occupied area. Already 15 barges laden with coal for south Germany have been confiscated by the French in the harbor of Duisburg and told to proceed to Mannheim, there to await further orders.

It is believed that they will be sent to Alsace and Lorraine to supply the iron and steel industry in that district. The traffic on Rhine-Herne Canal is also limited to certain section of the canal. The French have also commenced to confiscate coal en route by rail to unoccupied Germany. Several coal trains going east have been halted and forced to return to Essen.

All stations are now supplied with military guards for the purpose of supervising the coal trains. Furthermore, a customs cordon right around the Ruhr district is to be drawn by the end of this month, it has been stated in allied circles. Economic sanctions, according to an official French statement, came into force today.

Already French, Belgian and Italian customs officials have arrived at Coblenz and also a number of forest experts. The French expect that the British will request to be permitted to participate in the surveyance of the customs, since they still possess Cologne, which is an important town for the transit of traffic. As the Americans are leaving Coblenz, a joint commission, including French and Belgian officials, will collect the taxes there.

The sanctions, however, only apply to territory occupied under the Versailles Treaty, since this is under the jurisdiction of the Rhineland commission which gave the order. A special order, therefore, must be given for the bridgehead at Düsseldorf and the towns of Mülheim and Duisburg, the officials spied the floral piece honoring Bismarck they ordered it removed by a German policeman.

## Dr. Hermes Controls Defensive Campaign

By The Associated Press

Münster, Jan. 19  
D. ANDREAS HERMES, Federal Minister of Finance, has arrived here to assume supreme command of the German economic and financial defensive campaign against the French occupation of the Ruhr.

## FRANCE TO TAKE NEW SANCTIONS FROM GERMANS

French Determined to Play Game to the End—British Action Gratiates

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 19—The screw is tightening. A new twist is being given every day. In face of the determined defiance, by Germany, the French realize that they have started on a struggle which must have decisive results in one sense or another. If France gives way now there is an end of all reparations prospect, and in effect Germany will have won the war.

It is a question of who can hold out the longest. Certainly France appears to be better armed than Germany for such a struggle, though the power of passivity is always surprising. With this resistance to meet, the French appear to think that the operation is going to be long. It is realized that France has a bad time to pass. The occupation exploitation will be organized during the next few months. Money is going out, and practically nothing coming in. The franc is slipping backward. Skepticism is growing. Official circles recognize these difficulties, but they also realize that nothing else can now be done but march right ahead today.

### Train-Stopping Not Easy

The state's mines in

## REVENUE OF STATE \$12,000,000 SHORT OF ANNUAL BUDGET

Recommendations Totaling \$43,  
267,708 Sent to Massachusetts  
Legislature by Governor

Recommendations that the people of Massachusetts spend, during the current fiscal year, a total of \$43,267,708 for the institutions that they maintain, the roads that they build, the Legislature that they elect to do their business, and for other items, are contained in the budget sent to the General Court today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth.

The estimated revenue of the Commonwealth is about \$12,000,000 short of the budget demands and the Governor therefore proposes that this be levied as a state tax on the cities and towns. He points out that it is necessary to increase the capacity of state institutions by 500 inmates; that due to increased population and high cost of fuel \$600,000 more is needed; and that \$200,000 is required for legislation passed last year.

**Pay-as-you-Go Advocate**  
Governor Cox earnestly urged a pay-as-you-go policy, pointing out that the net direct debt has been reduced to the lowest figures since 1912, the contingent net debt has been cut and that the budget recommendations do not propose the issue of a single bond.

In his budget message the Governor says:

The ever increasing demands upon the General Court to broaden the functions and activities of government, the reduction of state taxes largely depend upon a more equitable distribution of taxation through the levying of special service taxes wherever possible. In keeping with this general principle I renew my recommendations of last year—that legislation be passed fixing graduated fees upon banks and notaries, and providing for the division of banks to make this service more nearly self-supporting. In the consideration of this budget I recommend any change in law for the readjustment of taxes to make more equitable the burden of government.

The present revenues from motor

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena: Barber Hockey Club vs. Boston Hockey Club, 8:15. Boston League of Women Voters: Supper, 8:30, 3 Joy Street, 5:30 (speaking at 6:30).

New England Agricultural Conference: Last night of exhibition, Horticultural Hall.

New England Furniture Market Association: Exhibition, Mechanics Building, 10 a.m. until 1 p.m.

Dorchester School Center: Dramatic re-enactment by Frederick J. Pauling, "Les Misérables," High School Building, Codman Square.

New England Trail Conference: Annual banquet, illustrated lecture by Raymond Torrey, "Members' Experiences in Trail Making," Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerville Street, 6.

Harvard University: Dowse Institute Lecture on "Oriello," by Prof. George L. Kistiak, 8:30. Theatres (non-ticket holders admitted after 8).

Massachusetts Civic League: Annual meeting, address by Senator S. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies for New Jersey, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Trinity Church: Farewell reception to the Rev. Alexander MacLean, rector.

Vermonters Association of Massachusetts: Reunion with Daughters of Vermont, Vendome, 6:30.

Wellesley Men's Club: Annual minstrel show, Tleton School Hall, Mattapan, 6:15.

Theatres: Colonial—Good Morning, Dearie," 8:15. Copley—"The Honey Moon," 8:15. Hollies—"Lightnin'," 8:15. Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Massachusetts—Theatres, 8:15. Park—"Robin Hood," (Film), 2:15, 8:15. Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15. Selwyn—"The Guilty One," 8:15. St. James—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow," 8:15.

Tremont—"Molly Darling," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music: Jordan Hall—Recital by Harrison Potter, pianist.

Night's Radio Features

WGI (Chicago) 8:30, concert, 9:30, concert, 10th Cavalry Band, Massachusetts National Guard.

WNAC (Boston) 8:30, concert, C. Muriel French, violinist; Priscilla S. Warren, cellist; Margaret Mason, pianist; Emma Redding Saunders, mezzo-soprano.

WGI (Schenectady) 8:30, produce and stock market report, 8:30, news from "Grimm's Fairy Tales," Koln Hager; 7:45, piano solo, Paul Rubens; baritone solo, James L. Williamson; baritone solo, John C. Goss; piano solo, "Pebby" the "Old and New," by Marjory Stewart; "Invitations," Mrs. Chester B. Story.

KYW (Chicago) 6:40, financial news and financial market report, Chicago Journal of Commerce; 8 p.m. program by Lyon & Healey concert and artists' department; 9, news and sports, 9:05, news from Newark, 9:15, news from "Literary" editor Chicago Evening Post; 11:12, midnight show.

WJZ (Newark) 6:30, resume of sports, musical and dramatic stories, Thornton Burgess; 7:15, "American Bred Dogs," Frank F. Dole; 7:30, Organ recital from Estey Auditorium, New York City; 8:30, illustrated discourses by editor of "The Outlook," Scientific American and Harper & Brothers.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women: Annual meeting, Arassis House, Radcliffe College, 3.

Women's Republican Club: Morning lecture, Copley, 11.

Book Fair for Boys and Girls: Talk by Jean Kenyon Mackenzie on "Some Primitive Modes of Expression," 270 Boylston St., 11:15.

Emerson College: Presentation of "The Three Bears," Children's Theater, Huntington Chamber Hall, 11:15.

Boston: "Own Your Home Day" of National Thrift Week, talk by James Henderson, 12:30.

World Peace Foundation: Initiation June 1, 1923, by Justice H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Copley-Plaza, 1.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, address by Victor S. Clark, managing editor of "The Living Age," 3 Joy Street, 1.

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Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

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**Felix Salmon's Concert**

Felix Salmon, English cellist, assisted by Walter Golde, pianist, gave a concert of chamber music in Paine Hall, Cambridge, last night, under the auspices of the music department of Harvard University. The program included the sonatas of Veracini in D minor, with piano accompaniment arranged by Felix Salmon, and the sonatas for piano and cello by Hure in F sharp minor and by Brahms in F major, op. 99. It was a program well calculated to display the virtuosity of the cellist, who, however, revealed not only extraordinary technical proficiency but also a tone of depth and power and a fine artistic sincerity. One could wish for more such gentle moments as those of the Brahms adagio, in which breadth and purity of tone were given full play, yet without hint of sentimentality. For the most part there was a surfeit of speed which at times seemed to obscure structural lines. The Hure sonata was least so affected, and was therefore the most enjoyable number. Mr. Golde played intelligently.

**Boston Art Exhibitions**

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Holz- haver and Koopman.

Boston City Club—Etchings by Benson, Glazier, Hornby.

Boston Royal—French paintings.

Copley Gallery—Water colors by Mrs. Montgomery Sears.

Dix & Richards—Water colors by Ruth Title, etchings by Robert Logan.

Goodspeed—Woodcuts by Murray; lithographs by Steinlen.

Grace Horne's Paintings by Svendsen and Wallin.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Charles H. Woodbury.

Irving & Casson—Miscellaneous etchings.

R. C. and N. M. Vose—Paintings by Gold masters.

Flonzaley Quartet

Last evening, in Jordan Hall, the Flonzaley Quartet returned for the first of a series of three concerts.

They played quartets by Novák in G

## FARM PROBLEMS SOLVED BY WOMEN

### President of New England Farm and Garden Association Tells of What Is Being Done

Much has already been done by the Woman's Farm and Garden Association, according to Mrs. George U. Crocker, to solve some of the pressing problems presented at the agricultural conference in session this week at Horticultural Hall. Mrs. Crocker, who is president of the New England branch of the association, presided at a well-attended meeting this morning, and explained the methods by which the women of the cities and those of the country districts are working together and to the advantage of both.

Starting with a very small membership a few years ago, the New England branch now has an enrollment of over 1400, and has established a shop known as the Green Door at 655 Boylston Street, where goods of many kinds from farm kitchens and village workshops are offered to city buyers. Mrs. Crocker explained that no attempt is made to show a profit by this work, but rather to benefit both farm and city women by bringing them into closer personal contact. She spoke of one small town in Vermont, the women of which could find nothing worth offering to city consumers.

**Canning Wild Strawberries**

Finally, however, the suggestion was made that the farmers' wives try canning the wild strawberries which grow very abundantly in that section. Now the strawberry products which come from this little town are in such demand that there is never enough to go around. As a result, many of these women are adding materially to their yearly income through the efforts of the association.

At the close of her talk, Mrs. Crocker introduced Signora Olivia Rossetti Arresti of Rome, Italy, who gave an interesting illustrated lecture on "Italian Gardens and Fountains." The first slides showed restored gardens discovered in the excavations made at Pompeii and the explanation was made that the methods used in

TEXTILE DELEGATES TO MEET

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 19 (Special)—Delegates from textile centers in this State, Rhode Island and New Hampshire will be in attendance at the meeting of the New England conference of the United Textile Workers of America which will be held in Lawrence Saturday. The general policy of the national organization in reference to the proposed demands for an increase in wages will be decided upon at this meeting.

### Music and Art

#### Mme. Gauthier's Recital

Yesterday afternoon Eva Gauthier sang in Jordan Hall. She was assisted by Frederic Person, pianist, and Paul Milmart of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, clarinetist.

Madame Gauthier has so long been associated with programs devoted almost entirely to music of the most advanced school that her program of yesterday was novel in that it contained so little that was really novel.

To be sure she was most of the time far from the beaten track of the usual song recital, and, save for pieces by Handel, Ricci, Grétry, Beethoven, and Schubert, her songs were drawn from the works of composers of our own day and generation; but the music she chose to sing was music easily comprehended, though none the less pleasurable for all that.

As usual Mme. Gauthier devoted a generous amount of her program to the music of American composers, well selected, worth-while songs, which were given in the middle of the program and not relegated to the end, as is the custom of singers. These songs proved beyond a doubt that the younger American composers are writing music which is characteristic, well made and interesting. "The Little Shepherd's Song," by Winter Watts, in the work of a composer well skilled in his craft and of no small imaginative power. Marion Bauer's "I Love the Night" is somewhat aimless in its harmonic scheme, though praiseworthy for its avoidance of conventional idiom, and Lois Mills' "With You," the work of a composer just beginning her career, gave evidence of a remarkable talent, whose development will be interesting to watch.

Emerson Whithorne's "Dalia" to a poem by Fiona Macleod is the least original of the four in its harmonies and melodic outline, showing, perhaps, too much facility.

"Set in a Silver Sea" is characteristic of Mr. Holzhauser's work. The first on the cliff in the foreground are handled with a strong feeling for their volume and individuality of detail because both paint in a rather subdued key. Mr. Koopman sees nature in a more peaceful mood and more simplified in the direction of orderliness than Mr. Holzhauser, to whom the sea and clouds seem always dramatic.

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## POLAND PLANS TO PLAY ROLE OF CONCILIATION WITH RUSSIA

Mr. Wróblewski Says His Country Is Reaching an Amicable Understanding With the Soviet

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Ladislas Wróblewski, Minister from Poland to the United States, in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, the first given by Mr. Wróblewski to the American press since he arrived in this country last November, told of Poland's peace prospects and its relation to Soviet Russia.

Mr. Wróblewski, who came to Washington after serving for two years as Polish Minister to Great Britain, is a typical diplomat of the new Poland, having been for 10 years professor of public law at the University of Cracow. He is a native of the former Austrian Province of Galicia and is one of the foremost jurists of modern Poland.

### Poland's Mission

Poland's place in northern Europe is essentially one of conciliation, the Minister maintained, and no better evidence of that fact is seen than the present relationship it has established with Russia. Last month, he pointed out, saw the practical completion of the work of the Mixed Boundary Commission, which has delimited the Polish-Russian frontier, across 880 miles of what is mostly open plain, after 18 months of almost continuous negotiation. That boundary is now peacefully settled, and the parallel row of oak posts which mark it make one of the guarantees of the peace of Europe.

"We are dealing with a new spirit in Russia," said Mr. Wróblewski, "and naturally, Poland is the first to be cheered over the prospect that since 1921 the Soviet leaders have decided to be bound by international obligations and to abandon revolutionary opportunism as a working policy.

"There are two reasons why we feel sure that Russia will not make another attack on us. One is that it has no longer an assurance of victory, and another is that we feel amply assured that Russia will live up to the Treaty of Riga, which settled all the outstanding questions between the two nations. Prince Obolenski, the present Russian Minister at Warsaw, is faithfully adhering to this conciliatory policy and although Poland is in an awkward position with the rest of Europe from the standpoint of being one of the few nations which have recognized Soviet Russia, it feels confident that the world understands its necessities in that direction and it is living up to its part of the bargain in every particular."

### Business Increases

Asked about the present industrial recovery of Poland, Mr. Wróblewski said:

The whole of Poland is at work, and the fruits of the nation's industry are now commencing to show. We actually produced more coal in 1922 than in the previous banner year of production in 1919.

Last year, too, in spite of being a war-torn country for four years, we had more looms and spindles in the textile industry, out greatest industry, than before the war, a marvelous piece of national recovery; while in oil production last year saw the first great boom years beginning in 1910 in the Galician oil fields.

All in all, Poland's national finances are not such as to cause us alarm. One of the first acts of the new government was to summon a conference of the nine finance ministers who have

held office since the foundation of the republic and, strange to say, the agreement of these gentlemen on Poland's new progressive income and property taxes was unanimous. There will be no opposition to drastic taxation in the Polish Parliament, and we have promised, a demonstration of national unity, which shows, I think, that the old European superstition of the volatile nature of Poles must pass away with the other bugaboos that held back national liberty so long in Europe.

### OUNDING DEVICE FINDS LOST COPPER

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of copper valued at approximately \$150,000 have been found 92 feet below the surface of the Upper Bay in the main channel between Governor's Island and the Statue of Liberty, according to information given out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Salvaging crews employed by the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company have been engaged for the past month searching New York harbor for the copper which was purchased by the United States Government for the navy base in South Brooklyn, and which sank with the barge when it was rammed by the army transport Buford in a fog on Jan. 18, 1920. The salvage crews have faced obstacles which would have, it is said, been almost impossible to surmount but for a sounding device that enabled the workers on the surface of the water to scour the bottom from small boats.

### BILL GIVES STRENGTH TO OREGON DRY LAWS

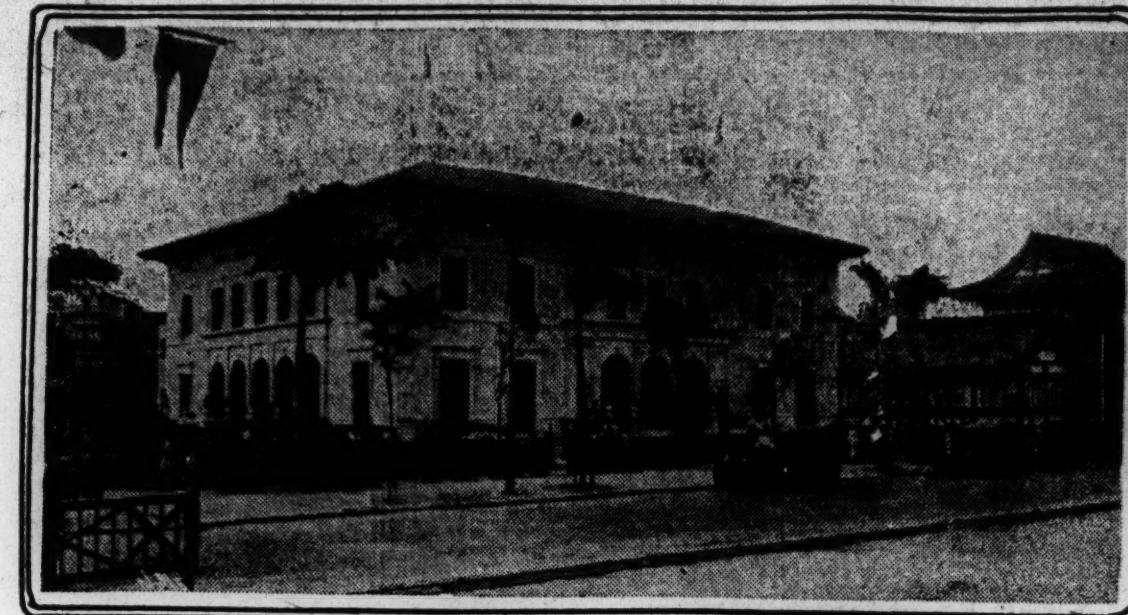
SALEM, Ore., Jan. 19 (Special)—A bill designed to strengthen the Oregon State prohibition law was introduced in the lower House of the Oregon Legislature Wednesday with the announced backing of the anti-saloon league of the State. The bill prohibits the making or possession of mash, worm distillation, or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, except by persons licensed under federal laws.

It prohibits the possession of or setting up of still works or stills without having first registered the same under the federal regulations, and with the county clerk. It also prohibits the sale within the State of any still, still work or still condenser without filing statement of sale with the county clerk. Registrations, etc., shall be made and the manner of disposal by officers of such confiscated properties must be made known according to the measure.

### FINLAND TO MAKE ITS LEGATIONS DRY

Helsingfors, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Socialist member of the Legislature Voima, during the debate on the budget of the Foreign Ministry, made complaints that alcoholic drinks are served at representative functions at the Finnish legations abroad. He maintained that this was contrary to the spirit and the dignity of the Finnish prohibition law and proposed a resolution that the prohibition law is also to be observed within the Finnish legations abroad.

The Diet passed the resolution.



Top — United States Government Building at Rio de Janeiro, One of the Brazilian Centennial Features.

Below—President Bernardes of Brazil, and Commission of the United States. Back Row, Left to Right—Dr. Richard P. Moxon, J. Butler Wright, Jacy Tolentino de Souza, W. G. Stevens, Commander L. D. Caussey, U. S. N. Front Row, Left to Right—David Charles Collier, President Arthur Bernardes, Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore.

### AMERICAN OUTPUT SHOWN AT BRAZIL

Exhibit in Government Building at Rio de Janeiro Exposition Wins World-Wide Favor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Exhibit in the United States Government building at the great Brazilian Centennial Exposition here, describing America's industrial products, inventions, resources, and some beautiful scenic views, are creating world-wide attention and comment. Delegates and visitors from 13 foreign countries are loud in their praises of the industrial and educational display.

One of the features attracting interest is a "daylight" motion picture performance. Pictures of American industrial life are projected upon a Trans-Lux screen, a new American invention, which makes possible the showing of pictures in bright light.

The building which is of permanent construction is of Portuguese colonial design and of stucco on a brick wall with foundation walls, quoins, entrance arches and window facings of native granite of mauve gray. It was originally designed not only to house the Government exhibit which is purely educational in character, but to serve as the United States Embassy after the exposition.

The structure was dedicated in the presence of foreign diplomats, exposition officials, Cabinet and other Government officials of Brazil, distinguished Brazilians, and more than 600 Americans, most of whom reside in Rio de Janeiro.

The underlying thought in choosing the United States Government exhibits for the Brazilian Centennial Exposition has been to illustrate not only some of the important activities of the federal departments in their efforts to serve the people, but also to present subjects of the greatest mutual interest to the Republic of Brazil and the United States of America.

The exposition is commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Brazil, which was declared Sept. 7, 1822. Of the nations of the world invited by Brazil to take part in the centennial celebration acceptances were received from 13 foreign countries as follows: Argentina, Japan, France, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, the United States, all of which have Government buildings and exhibits in the foreign section of the exposition known as the Avenue of Nations.

The exposition opened Sept. 7, 1922, and is scheduled to close March 31, 1923.

In addition to the permanent building a temporary structure adjoins the permanent building on the rear, and on an irregular piece of ground extending from the rear lot line of the purchased site to Santa Luzia Street, a distance of approximately 135 feet, is a fully equipped cinema erected by the United States Commission.

These buildings, including the site for the permanent structure, cost approximately \$500,000.

The commission of the United States of America to the Exposition consists of: U. S. Commissioner-General David Charles Collier, California; Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore, New York; United States Commissioner; Dr. Richard P. Moxon, Rio, United States Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner-General; J. Butler Wright, Washington, D. C. United States Commissioner; Senator Jacy Tolentino de Souza, Santa Catharina, Brazil; Secretary to the Commissioner-General; W. G. Stevens, Rio, United States Commissioner and president of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, and Commander L. D. Caussey, U. S. N. aide to Commissioner-General Collier.

The speech from the throne read by Sir James indicated that the highest possible efficiency in educational methods is essential. The proposed commission will seek for possibilities of increasing efficiency in various courses, in order to secure the most effective use of public money.

A bill will be introduced providing for the co-operation of Manitoba with Saskatchewan and Alberta in the formation of a wheat board to be given a trial for one year.

The early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway will be urged. This will provide western Canada with a new outlet for its grain crop, and is expected to be a factor in reducing transportation charges.

The government also proposes to ask the suspension of coasting regulations on the Great Lakes. This will permit the competition of American-owned freighters with Canadian boats, and have the effect of lower rates in grain carrying.

The speech sounded an optimistic note and portended the early passing of the era of depression as the result of the bountiful crops from western Canada. The session is expected to be highly interesting, as it is the first time since the accession of the Bracken government last summer, and also the first time in the history of Manitoba that a farmer government is in power.

Most Americans sat up and wondered at recent statistics that "little Uruguay," with a population less than that of Philadelphia, leads the world in the supply of wool to the United States. She sells us 28 per cent of all clothing wool we import. In 1922, there were roundly 200,000,000 wool-bearing quadrupeds in Uruguay. The country is bigger than either North Dakota or Oklahoma, with its area of 72,150 square miles.



### MANITOBA FARMER SESSION STARTS

Speech From Throne Sounds Optimistic Note—Progressive Legislation Announced

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 19 (Special)

—Opening the first session of the seventeenth Legislature of Manitoba, Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor, forecast among other important legislation, the appointment of a commission by the government of the former Premier, John Bracken, to inquire into and advise upon the operation of a provincial education system.

The speech from the throne read by Sir James indicated that the highest possible efficiency in educational methods is essential. The proposed commission will seek for possibilities of increasing efficiency in various courses, in order to secure the most effective use of public money.

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F. W. W.

### Washington Observations

Washington, Jan. 19

HERE is a wonderful old darky waiter at the National Press Club named McDowell, whose long career as a servant embraces employment with Samuel J. Tilden and Nelson A. Miles. As a boy in Virginia, "Mac" had the distinction of going to Sunday school under Stonewall Jackson at Lexington. He was a steward on Governor Tilden's yacht and visited Europe with him in the early seventies. His sense of humor is boundless. The other day a Press Club member asked him to fetch a book. "Sorry," said "Mac," "but I ain't allowed to do that. I'll get the liberian. He tends to the books."

Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Belgium, who is coming home to head the United States delegation at the Pan-American conference in Chile, was one of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders. It was his comradeship-in-arms with "Teddy" that led Mr. Fletcher into the diplomatic career. Soon after the colonel succeeded President McKinley in 1901, Mr. Fletcher turned up one day in Washington, having been honorably discharged from volunteer service in the Philippines. Mr. Roosevelt recognized Mr. Fletcher's talents for foreign service, and appointed him a second secretary of legation in China. Then came appointments to Portugal, back to China, then as Minister and Ambassador to Chile, and finally Ambassador to Mexico.

One of the reasons impelling Herbert Hoover to prefer the joy he has at the Department of Commerce to those he knows not at the Interior Department is the amazing volume of business inquiries now reaching the department from the country. When Mr. Hoover took charge in March, 1921, inquiries averaged 300 or 400 a day. Now they mount up to 100,000 a month. It is the Secretary's

ambition to turn his department into an effective and automatically running a machine as the Department of Agriculture long since became. He wants to whip it into such shape that, no matter who comes or goes, it will be a great mill of the Government, grinding day in and day out for trade, industry and finance as efficiently as the Agricultural Department always has done for the farming constituency.

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F. W. W.

### H. Sulka & Company

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Our Showing of Spring Shirtings bespeaks our abundance of Fine Qualities unexcelled in the past.

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## AMBASSADOR HARVEY HELPS IN CLARIFYING DEBT PROBLEM

Representative at Court of St. James's Is Well Qualified to "Check Up" British Contentions

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—When George Brinton McClellan Harvey was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain in April, 1921, there were innumerable headshakings in London as well as Washington. Colonel Harvey has returned to the United States, after 20 months at the Court of St. James's, to receive the only honor America bestows upon those who worthy do its work. The Administration has said to him: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

But Colonel Harvey went, talked and conquered. His maiden speech in London—the celebrated America-fought-to-save-itself—brought out the I-Told-You-So-Brigade in full force.

The air at Washington reverberated with demands for the Colonel's recall, and circumstantial rumors reported that it was imminent.

Nothing happened. At the White House inquirers were told no reason was seen there either for alarm or protest over the Ambassador's remarks. Thenceforward, with a conspicuous absence of incidents, Mr. Harvey's progress in American and British esteem went steadily on. The English detected and liked a notable lack of "slipping-over" in his address.

### British Are Pleased

He was as frank and as unobtrusive as his British colleague in Washington, Sir Auckland Geddes. They found Mr. Harvey a "unique" person. They hadn't had an American ambassador quite like him ever before. They found him well posted on every topic that cropped up in the tortuous affairs of Europe and the world. They knew, of course, the intimacy he enjoyed with President Harding and what he said and did commanded extraordinary respect on that account.

Colonel Harvey's function in Washington at the moment undoubtedly is primarily to enable the Harding Administration and the American Allied Debt Commission to "check up" on British contentions from case to case. He probably is being consulted in Washington as to the effect of any debt settlement that would implant feeling in the British Isles against this country.

Being a believer in British-American friendship, it is not unlikely that his counsel, as far as it is desirable for him to proffer it, follows the thought of a "square deal" on the debt question. He undoubtedly shares the White House's expressed belief that not a single one of Uncle Sam's creditors ever will settle on the basis of the terms from which the British are seeking amelioration.

### RECORDS BROKEN IN NON-STOP FLIGHT

MINEOLA, N. Y., Jan. 19 (United Press)—Lieut. Alexander Pearson Jr., who yesterday broke records for non-stop flight when he flew from Dayton in 4h. 4m., departed on a return trip today. Bradley Jones, civilian, accompanied Pearson.

The trip was made for the purpose of testing a newly invented sextant which determines the exact latitude and longitude of an airplane, no matter how high it goes or how far it travels. He said the instrument was marvelously accurate.

### Chandler & Co.

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PRICE tags catch your eye. But all they can really tell you is whether an article is relatively cheap or expensive.

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And of course you can buy silk stockings that are sheerer, more elaborate, or heavier in weight.

But for actual value in fine appearance and long wear you cannot buy better silk hosiery at any price.

There are two grades of these beautiful full-fashioned stockings:

1. All silk (ingrain) with lisle-lined garter top and sole.

2. Pure-dye silk with lisle top and sole.

Don't judge Century Brand hosiery by what it says on the price tag—

## FARMER RECEIVES \$328 AVERAGE PAY FOR YEAR'S LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

Perhaps the most significant figures of all are those showing that the per capita ownership of property by the agricultural class is only \$2000, compared with a per capita property ownership by the nation as a whole, excluding farmers which is \$3000.

"Industry in the United States is increasing in geometrical progression, agriculture only in arithmetical progression, and although agriculture is still able to meet the needs of industry and provide a surplus for export, it will be less than twenty years, perhaps only ten years when this surplus will be required for domestic consumption," said Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Bureau of Farm Economics, Department of Agriculture, in a recent address before the Statistical Society.

Continuing, Dr. Baker said, "He who surveys the old world, whether he look at Europe, Asia or Africa, will see, dominating the entire economic and social situation this great problem of food supply, and of efficient utilization of the land.... We have extended the area of our cultivated land as far as economic conditions justify. We have nearly cleared up the original 800,000,000 acres of virgin timber. How are we to feed, clothe and house the oncoming millions?"

Since progress is measured in the economic sense by the accumulation of wealth, it will be useful to survey the agricultural industry from that viewpoint. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics after an extremely careful survey based on census figures and other data has estimated that the total real estate holdings, (land and buildings) owned by actual farmers on Jan. 1, 1920, had a total value of \$45,627,613,328, or 68.8 per cent of all the improved agricultural lands in the United States. Nonfarmers owned agricultural real estate to a total value of \$20,688,359,274 amounting to 31.2 per cent.

### Farm Statistics

There are two classes of farmer owners, those who operate only the land they own, and those who own some land and rent additional acreage. Then there are a good many farmers who invest their surplus in farms which they rent to others. The total value of farms operated entirely by their owners is approximately \$31,000,000,000, and the value of the land owned by those who rent part of the farms they operate accounts for another \$5,000,000. The real estate value of those farms which are owned by actual farmers and are let out to tenants is close to \$10,000,000.

It also has been estimated by the same source from which these other figures were obtained, that the total farm capital of the United States, including real estate, live stock, implements, value of crops on hand, value of growing crops, miscellaneous supplies and cash needed to run the business, amounts to \$85,000,000,000 in round figures. Of this total capital the amount owned by actual farmers is close to \$64,000,000,000, or 75 per cent, leaving \$21,000,000,000, or 25 per cent, in the hands of persons not immediately connected with the soil.

The survey has disclosed that farmers have other sources of wealth besides their farms. They own stocks, bonds, town real estate, bills receivable, mortgages, and other miscellaneous property not connected with agriculture, as well as household goods and cash deposits not included in cash capital.

### \$74,000,000 Gross Assets

The total amount of this other property owned by all classes of farmers except laborers, that is to say by owners, tenants and croppers, is nearly \$10,000,000,000. Adding this to the farmer-owned real estate gives a total of approximately \$74,000,000,000 gross assets in the hands of actual farmers in the United States, and dividing that by the 6,500,000 farm families, it results in a gross estate per family of \$11,400.

Of course there has been a shrinkage in value since Jan. 1, 1920. Land values are not what they were, and

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA FAVOR DOMINION-WIDE MOVE

### New Party Would Supplant Canadian Council of Agriculture—Rural Credits Discussed—West Grain Route

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 19 (Special)—The formation of a Dominion-wide farmers' party will be furthered as the result of a resolution indorsed by the United Farmers of Alberta in convention in Calgary. It is proposed that the executive shall open negotiations with a view to holding a meeting to consider the formation of a party to be known as the United Farmers of Canada. This organization would supplant the present Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The question of rural credits came up in a resolution proposing that the banking laws be amended to enable the farmers to give chattel mortgages on their growing crops, thus enabling them to finance themselves during the spring and summer. There was a dominant feeling that farmers should not be given further any opportunities to increase their debts to the banks, consequently the resolution was defeated. The extension of drought relief until a system of funding farm

the values of crops on hand, live stock and even implements have gone down. The purchasing power of a unit of farm products in terms of commodities including food and farm products is only .66 today, compared with .89 in 1920 and 112 in 1918. These purchasing values are based on prices in 1913 as par.

The gross worth of the farmer is one thing and his net worth is another, because the farmer owes a good deal in mortgages and personal credits. It is unfortunate that the only figures available are those for 1920. Statistics are slow in catching up with conditions.

It goes without saying that the farmers owed more on Jan. 1, 1923, than they did on Jan. 1, 1920, proportionately to their assets at least. However, the estimates made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for Jan. 1, 1920, do throw considerable light on the actual conditions of the industry. It is fair from being bankrupt and it is fairly certain that the farmer has just as large a proportion of the material wealth of the nation today as he has had for the last two decades.

In a word, the average gross indebtedness of farm families is \$1710, which includes mortgages and indebtedness on personal and collateral security. Deducting that from the gross assets leaves a net average worth per farm family in the United States of \$6688. But, when that is reduced to a per capita basis, including farm laborers as well as those who operate farms on tenure, the per capita wealth is reduced to \$1977 or close to \$2000 as stated at the beginning of this article. This is approximately 50 per cent less than the per capita wealth of the rest of the nation, which is estimated at \$3060. The net worth of the agricultural class is placed at \$62,000,000.

"*Croppers'* Low Net Worth

There is another subdivision of these figures in the statistics compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which gives even a more graphic picture, as it shows how prosperity is divided among the farming classes according to the kind of tenure they have on the land they till. The 6,500,000 farmers are divided into croppers, a class to be found mostly on the cotton plantations of the south, and tenants, and into part-owners and owners. The net worth of the farming community is apportioned as follows:

Croppers, net worth \$198,730,596, equals per farmer \$354.

Tenants, net worth \$8,170,741,623, equals per farmer \$4315.

Part owners, net worth \$7,165,883, \$36, equals per farmer \$12,829.

Full owners, net worth \$46,287,999,

148, equals per farmer \$13,476.

C. W. Pugsley, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the American Farm Bureau Federation last month said:

"All classes have a keener realization of the importance of agriculture to national life and prosperity now than they have ever had before. Eyes

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA FAVOR DOMINION-WIDE MOVE

### WARNING IS ISSUED ON MUSIC SYSTEM

Dr. Payson Smith Tells Supervisors Originality Must Not Be Cramped

Several hundred supervisors of music from all parts of Massachusetts gathered in the assembly hall of the Normal Art School, Boston, today in reply to the invitation of the State Department of Education for a supervisors' conference. Problems of training both supervisors and students were discussed by many in the audience, addresses were delivered by a number of supervisors, and demonstrations of class instruction and community singing were given.

The banking system was again under fire and a resolution before the convention proposes that the Alberta Government obtain a charter for a provincial bank in the Province, in which between 55 and 95 per cent of the capital stock would be held by the Government.

The consideration of educational matters also claimed the attention of the convention. The United Farm Women of Alberta. Evidence of the interest in education shown by rural women was seen in the statement of a delegate that farm women, in supporting the Government's policy of retrenchment, was prepared to sacrifice every free service, except education.

have been focused recently upon the fact that when agriculture suffers all other business suffers. Business men have always admitted that their interest in agriculture is vital but they are now willing to admit that this interest should be directed toward the prosperity of the farmer rather than toward the mere increase of the products of his labor."

Everyone admits that the farmers as a class are thrifty and industrious. The agricultural industry as a whole is gaining in efficiency as fast as most others in America as shown by the fact that the per capita production on the farm has increased nearly 20 per cent in the last decade. This has been brought about by the use of increased capital in fertilizing and machinery rather than by adding to the individual labor of the farmer.

### SHOE MEN READY TO VOTE ON PACT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 19 (Special)—The full membership of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association will take up the proposed new agreement between the association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union at a meeting of the association next Monday, when it is expected that definite action will be taken as to whether the association will approve or disapprove the pact.

Much rapid progress is not being made by the union in the consideration of the agreement, but union officials said today that next week the various locals would act on the subject, which will be presented to them at mass meetings.

The striking toplit workers yesterday rejected a new proposal from the Haverhill Toplite Manufacturers' Association which offered \$28 per week for a week of 45 hours six months in the year and 45 hours for the remaining six months, or a flat price of \$26.50 for a 45-hour week the year through.

Agent Edwin F. Pecker said that he had been authorized to submit to the manufacturers the proposition of \$28 per week the same as now, with a provision that if the peace pact pending in the shoe industry is accepted that overtime work will be granted, at the same terms as in that agreement which would mean extra compensation for overtime work.

Reports are current that there is to be a reorganization of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union April 1 and that Parkman B. Flanders, former mayor, is to be a candidate for general agent to replace Austin E. Gill. The defeat of the former mayor for reelection is credited to the fact that he was endorsed by the union during the campaign which was the most hotly contested ever experienced in the city.

Mr. Earhart gave it as his opinion

that the study of music is in itself as cultural as any other, making it unnecessary for the student who wishes to become a music-supervisor to take certain other subjects which the average normal student must take to become a well-grounded educator. "The Edisons and the Beethovens are genetically similar," he said. "In a sense, all roads lead to Rome."

In commenting upon what Mr. Smith had said about standardization, Mr. Earhart said:

"Too much standardization of the wrong sort is a menace. It would grind out everyone in a standard pattern—produce a stereotyped individuality which would leave no room whatever for originality."

Mr. Earhart explained that music may be looked at in two ways: as emotional speech, or merely as pleasing sound. The first developed from an outpouring of feelings, the second from the twang of the bow-string, the hum of the wind, the roar of the waterfall. The first leads directly to singing, the second to instrumental music. Both must be cultivated in the schools, he urged. If singing alone is developed, he declared, students will not be able to appreciate orchestra compositions, and will try to learn a program even into a Bach fugue.

The address was followed by a short discussion of the subject, opened by John F. Ahearn, supervisor of music at Springfield. This was followed by a demonstration lead by Miss Grace G. Pierce, supervisor of music at Arlington, assisted by six of her sixth grade pupils, of the "music memory contest." After explaining the method of familiarization with leading compositions through the medium of the phonograph and the paralleling of the musical theme by poetry and painting, the three Arlington boys and girls stood at the blackboard and traced correctly the various themes of Rimsky-Korsakov's Schéhérazade Suite and similar compositions, as the phonograph ground them out.

A report of a statistical survey of public school music in Massachusetts was read by Robert E. Sault, supervisor of music at Lawrence, and was discussed by the gathering, which subsequently adjourned for luncheon.

Following Mr. Smith's remarks, the audience was led in community singing by Miss Inez Field Damon, supervisor of music at the State Normal School, Lowell. Both the simplest and most difficult of community songs were used, with a result rarely heard outside the concert hall, for the trained voices of the supervisors, singing the well-known songs so often taught others, blended harmoniously in the closest shading and most perfect phrasing.

Mr. Earhart, supervisor of music at Pittsburgh, Pa., was the first to deliver an address, and the only speaker from outside the State. His subject was, "Training Courses for Supervisors of Music," and dealt with the creation by the Educational Council of the Music Supervisors National Conference of a model course of training for music supervisors. He explained that in outlining this course it had been difficult to hold to a rational middle ground, which would turn out not only thoroughly finished musicians as supervisors, but men and women also thoroughly trained as educators. This was worked out, he said, by deciding upon a four-year course above high school, with special technical training, such as piano or voice, amounting to about two years more outside of the regular study. This length of time, while seemingly sufficient for the present, Mr. Earhart indicated might in the near future become necessary to lengthen this compensation for overtime work.

Agent Edwin F. Pecker said that he had been authorized to submit to the manufacturers the proposition of \$28 per week the same as now, with a provision that if the peace pact pending in the shoe industry is accepted that overtime work will be granted, at the same terms as in that agreement which would mean extra compensation for overtime work.

Mr. Earhart gave it as his opinion

is a very dreadful choice. It will appear to white people as a dreadful choice if we look at it with sympathetic imagination.

The Pueblos under the conditions of today must choose either to abandon their homes, their communities, their traditions and institutions and all their human loyalties, and to scatter to the

four winds, working as unskilled laborers in cities and lumber camps and mines, hundreds or thousands of miles away from their proper homes. That one solution they can make. The other is to stay slowly and surely. Most of the Pueblos are choosing to starve, because they still believe that the United States Government will restore to them what has been taken away, unlawfully taken, as they and we believe, or that the Government will in some manner give them the chance to live as self-supporting and self-sufficient Indians.

The Jones bill, unlike the Bursum bill, settles no land question by legislative fiat. The Jones bill creates a new instrumentality, the Bureau of Irrigation, which is intended to settle informally such of the disputes as can be thus informally settled to the satisfaction of all parties. This same instrumentality, sitting as a court governed by the rules of procedure and evidence, would then hear arguments regarding such land disputes as the court and its attorneys had not been able to settle informally.

**Irrigation Necessary**

Appeals from the decisions of this proposed special court would be open to either party, just as in the case of determinations reached by the United States district courts.

The root of the whole trouble is that part of New Mexico where the Pueblos exist, is the failure of the white man to devise and install a modern system of irrigation. The result, the result of the inaction of white people, continues to hang upon the system of irrigation ditches, which was adequate for the smaller population of ancient times.

There is no possible adjustment of titles and boundaries, which can solve the land problem in New Mexico, short of some arrangement for increasing the cultivable area.

I would like to ask a question most pointedly: "Why is the Indian tribe adverse to laying before Congress these problems for irrigation and drainage which have been worked out by its own efficient engineers?" What is the Indian tribe, which has expended millions of dollars in the interests of the Southwest, unwilling to have this committee report to Congress a bill providing for the investigation largely self-supporting of less than \$1,000,000 for the Pueblos in New Mexico?

We urge that the Jones bill should be construed as an emergency measure.

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### GERMANS TURNING THE HOHENZOLLERN INTO TRADE SHIP

London, Jan. 19.—The Hohenzollern, once the palatial pleasure yacht of the former German Emperor, is being fitted out as a trade ship by the German Government and will be sent on a cruise to the British dominions.

News that the Germans were attempting to get a share of the Dominion trade, which is the backbone of Britain's commerce, has caused English merchants to fit out two ships for a similar voyage.

The first vessel will be ready to sail by Feb. 1. Soon after another ship will start around the world in the opposite direction in an effort to beat the German boat to its goal.

The beautiful rose-pink furnishings and elegantly appointed cabins of the Hohenzollern have been torn out to make room for stands that will display German goods.

## BULGARIA MARKS PROHIBITION VICTORY; SCHOOLS ON HOLIDAY

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Jan. 19.—The greatest demonstration for prohibition ever held in the Balkans occurred in Bulgaria on the anniversary of the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, which was celebrated in perhaps a unique manner outside the United States Embassy. The pupils of the public schools were given a holiday and heard lectures on the harm of alcohol.

The Bulgarian prohibitionists held an imposing meeting in the national theater of Sofia, attended by several members of the diplomatic corps, dignitaries of the Government and palace, and a special representative of the King.

Dr. Neycheff, leader of the movement, in an address described the amendment as the greatest decision on behalf of wretched humanity. Bulgaria possessed a temperance organization in every town and the liquor dealers no longer laughed at but feared the movement.

It was stated that the American example would be followed first by enlightening the people, then by legislating in the direction of local option, aided by administrations.

## SOUTHERN CAPITAL IN CHINA WITHOUT GOVERNMENT HEAD

CANTON, Jan. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The southern capital of full of victorious troops, generals, and lesser officers, who entered the city yesterday after fighting their way across a province in the interests of Sun Yat-sen, deposed president

LEADERS ADVOCATE  
RAISING SCHOOL AGE

Child Labor Law Supporters  
Hear How Some Parents Exploit Children in Home

Children of foreign parentage in Providence, R. I., and other New England cities, are now being exploited in their own homes, notably in the jewelry trade, declared one of the Labor speakers at the final session of the New England Child Labor Conference last night at the Twentieth Century Club, in considering the Massachusetts bill to raise the school age from 14 to 16. Some of these children are not more than three years old; their parents take home work at night to them, and the "farmed-out" prices are declared to undercut the wages of adults.

The work of children in factories, even after 14 as the Massachusetts State law now allows, serves to keep the parents' salary level down, Mrs. L. B. Rantoul, of the Women's Trade Union League, asserted. However, in the south where cotton mills use child labor, statistics prove, she said, that the value of the output is far below that of the north where higher labor standards tend to greater skill. "The south should fear Massachusetts," she added, "not Massachusetts the south."

In Ohio a bill for keeping boys and girls in school till they are 18 has been passed, and Mrs. Lucia Johnson Bing, largely instrumental in initiating the measure through, however, previous assertions that improved industry follows higher standards of labor by telling how Ohio manufacturers had themselves approved and aided the passage of the law. This bill was the first that the newly enfranchised women asked, Mrs. Bing told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Women lobbied for it, not only in the corridors of the State House, but "with the people back home." Continuing she said:

Ohio Points the Way

By the bill every child in Ohio has to stay in school until 18 unless a job is obtained, and a certificate saying he is able to hold that job. Ninety-two thousand more boys and girls are now in school in Ohio than before the bill passed, 49,000 of these being in high school.

If the Massachusetts bill to raise the school age passes, it will mean two things: it will bring into prominence the backward child, and will reveal the inflexibility of our present school system. It will force us to have special handicraft classes for the backward child and it will create a new educational system that will give children practical, pre-vocational training. Of course the schools will take the line of least resistance, and force children through a common mould unless they are made to change.

When children now leave school in Somerville, Mass., Charles S. Clark, Superintendent of Schools there declared, those who are poorest in studies and consequently need education most are first to quit. Two years more of school is of far more value to the average child in the long run, he said, than two years of work. In Somerville, 500 minors are at work between 14 and 16, while 2795 are in school. Mr. Clark thought this proportion of about one-sixth would be true over the State.

Thomas K. Cory, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, told of practical experience which had led his organization to select only workers with the maximum of school training. Two years extra spent at school are of far greater value in the life of the boy or girl, he said, than the immediate advantage of earning money.

Bill is Explained

The Massachusetts bill to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 may be summarized as follows:

It raises the present compulsory attendance age from the present limit of 14 years by two steps: to 15 years by Sept. 1, 1923, and to 16 years on Sept. 1, 1925. Exception is made for high school graduates. By the same two steps the present continuation school attendance age, now 14 to 16, will eventually be raised to 16 to 18.

Employment of children under 15 is prohibited while schools are in session.

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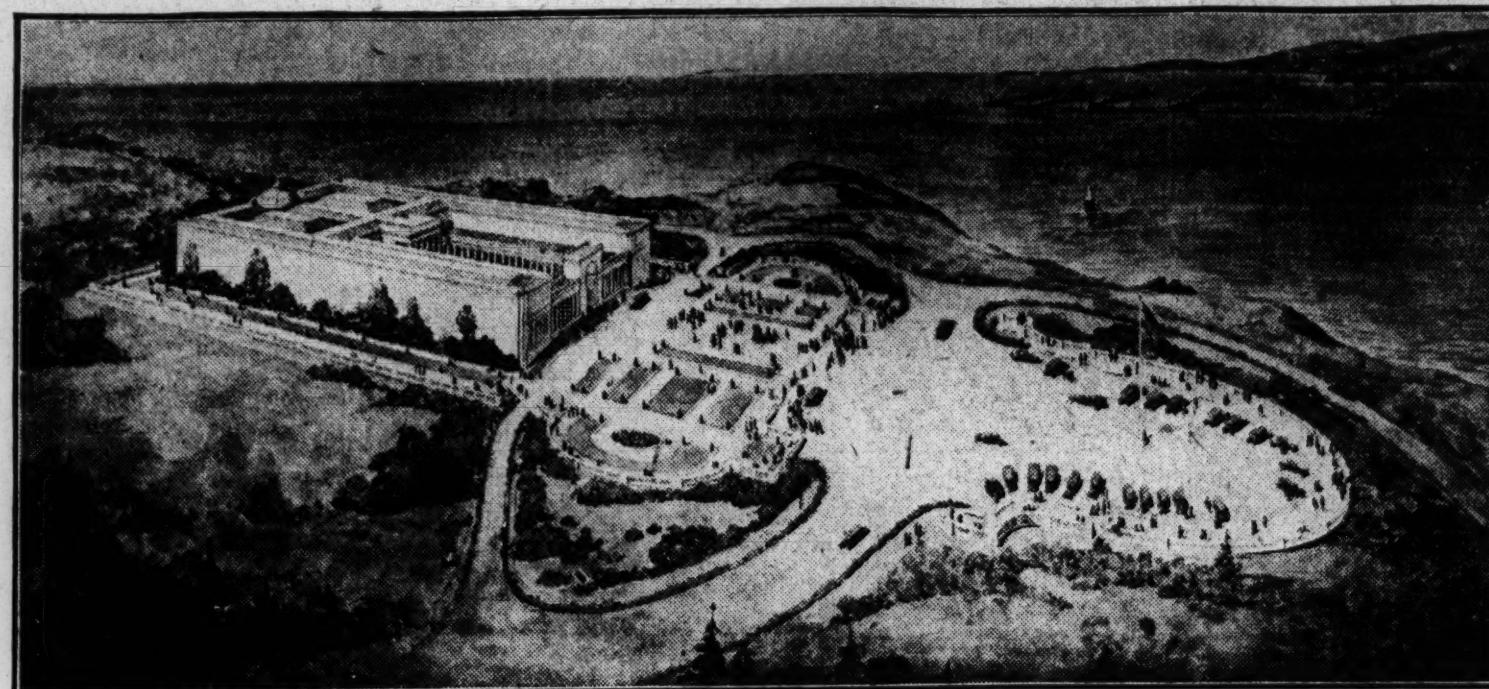
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Replica of the French Palace of the Legion of Honor Now Being Built in Lincoln Park

## French Treasures Will Adorn San Francisco War Memorial

San Francisco  
Special Correspondence

OUT on the highest hill in Lincoln Park, overlooking the Golden Gate from the southern shore, the concrete walls of the \$1,000,000 replica of the French Palace of the Legion of Honor are rising slowly. The huge building, set in the midst of a carefully landscaped section of the park, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Spreckels to San Francisco, as a memorial to the men of California who participated in the European war.

Mrs. Spreckels, who, with Mrs. A. de Bretvile, has returned this autumn from a six months' sojourn in Europe, particularly in France, where she rebuilt one entire village and bore the expenses also of the rehabilitation of two others, has brought with her a very large collection of notable exhibits for this memorial museum. France gave to her a portion of the Palace of the Legion of Honor, to be housed and preserved in the San Francisco building; the uniform and sword which Marshal Joffre wore at the Battle of the Marne; four beautiful tapestries from old French looms, and a set of rare Sévres porcelains.

The new memorial building here is constructed in the form of a huge letter U, 283 feet long by 92½ feet wide and 50 feet high. The court in the center is to be 17½ feet wide and 180 feet long, leaving each of the long galleries, the sides of the U, 37½ feet in width. An arch is to span the court of honor, which is to be surrounded by 90 columns, while opposite the arch a dome will rise 70 feet over the auditorium. Because of the hillside on which the memorial stands, it has been so constructed that, while the terrace, which will house the galleries, the lower floor also will have outside entrances. On this lower floor will be a commodious auditorium.

The galleries will house the magnificent art collection which Mrs. Spreckels has been making for the last 10 years—canvases, rare porcelains, tapestries, two rooms of French architecture presented by the French Government, and some of the finest pieces of sculpture to be found in the New World, including work by Rodin, Rivière, and Putnam. There are 60 bronze from the hand of the San Francisco sculptor alone. In her zeal to have these plaster works of Rodin

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## PROHIBITION IS NATION-WIDE SUCCESS, SAYS ROY A. HAYNES

Supports His Speech in Portland (Ore.) With Facts and Figures Showing General Crime Decrease

PORTRLAND, Ore., Jan. 19 (Special) — Roy A. Haynes, national prohibition enforcement commissioner, forgetting for the time oratory and flowery language, used statistics and drove home to a large audience at the municipal auditorium last night the fact that prohibition is a success and that the Volstead Act is responsible for a notable decrease in crime.

Earlier in the day Commissioner Haynes had addressed the convention of the Northwest Sheriffs and Police Association and had spoken at the noon luncheon of the Progressive Business Men's Club.

At the sheriffs' convention, Mr. Haynes, evidently realizing that his audience, by professional experience, had learned that prohibition was responsible for a decrease in crime and violence dealt on the necessity of respect for the law as the prime requisite for good government. At the luncheon his remarks ran along the same lines, but when he faced a full house at the auditorium Mr. Haynes proceeded to prove his argument for prohibition by a series of statistics gathered in various cities. He said:

A comprehensive study of New York statistics is being made and will soon be published by the Scientific Temperance Federation. I will give you a few of the important points in this survey.

New York Shows Decrease

In New York City there are two sets of figures on intoxication: (1) The police records of arrests, and (2) the magistrate's records of arraignments and convictions. The statistics agree in showing a decrease of more than 50 per cent in the annual average number of cases in intoxication in the two prohibition years as compared with the wet years, 1910-1918.

These percentages refer to the annual average of the number of cases per cent. The figures of arrests of women by police are not at hand. The decrease of arraignments of women for intoxication in the magistrate courts, however, was 81 per cent as compared with a general decrease of 66 per cent in the same period. We found 432 women arraigned in the wet years, have been but 800, less than one-half as many, in the dry years.

In actual figures the total decrease in all arraignments for intoxication represent a drop from the wet years of about 19,218 to 6,533 in the prohibition years.

The total fatalities from alcoholism (including wood alcohol and alcohol poisoning) fell from 690 in 1916, the

last full license year, to 127 in 1920 and 141 in 1921, an average of 634 per year for the last seven wet years.

Boston Figures Encouraging

The experience in other states and cities is convincing, the only difference being the actual percentage of the decreases in arrests. Boston found the average number of arrests for drunkennes in the two full years of prohibition was 69 per cent per year less than for the seven years before prohibition, with arrests for all causes decreased 50 per cent in the same period. Arrests of women were 46 per cent fewer, the prison population 48 per cent lower and the number sentenced to confinement was 84 per cent less in the average of the two dry years than in the average of the seven wet years.

The inmates of the Chicago county jail in the official year 1922 were 19 per cent less than in the year 1917, while the number of inmates of the house of correction were 31 per cent less.

In Philadelphia arrests for intoxication for the average of two dry years compared with the last two wet years decreased 33 per cent. Prohibition is winning slowly but surely everywhere.

## "CITY OF DAVID" SITE WILL BE EXCAVATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Archaeologists from the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries have been invited by the Palestine Administration to excavate the site of the ancient "City of David" on Mt. Ophel, south of the existing walls of Jerusalem.

The entire area from the Pool of Siloam to the southern wall will be turned over to the archaeologists and exclusive rights over certain districts will be assigned to educational institutions applying for excavation privileges.

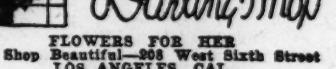
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## As Fashion Dictates to the Women of Darjeeling

THESE are places where the man-metal in the melting-pot has not liquefied—mainly because it has not been heating long enough. Hence we speak of such spots as "cosmopolitan," "having a diversified population," "a quaint admixture of races," etc. Of course, however, in a broader sense every race today, even the Chinese, is an amalgamation; every nation, even the British, a fusion of who-knows-how-many "foreign" stocks. Only, time enough having elapsed, a convenient name evolves for the compound; folklore and patriotism spring up. But at such points on the earth's crust as Singapore, Egypt, New York, Hawaii, and Rio de Janeiro, the melting-pot has not yet reached the melting-point—and as yet we have no name by which to handle the smoking potage of humanity.

There is another much less well known focus of immigration. Geographically, it is easy to speak of it as Darjeeling, on the border between northeastern India and southern Tibet. But ethnically, how designate its peoples? Not yet with a single term. Folk from Sikkim, Bhootia, Nepal, Tibet—vast, unknown, unexplored, unmapped Tibet—and the Shan States to the east, are all represented in Darjeeling District. Between it and the well-nigh impenetrable barrier of the highest Himalayas, Sikkim roughrides the rugged foothills, its people known as Sikkim Bhootias are to be distinguished from Tibetans proper. These latter come from over the range where, in the Land of the Lamas, the very heart of Asia beats sluggishly, yet to a weird, wild, prehistoric strain. Sikkim Bhootias are darker skinned, more powerful than the Tibetan Bhot, with the worst characteristics of cruelty and turbulence exaggerated in them. Those from Bhootia proper, but strings of curious faience or glazed beads are most worn.

Every Sunday morning in the little stone-paved market place of Darjeeling congregate a human medley, a clothing exhibition, an agricultural display, an outlay of second-hand duds, a jewelry Vanity Fair, which can scarcely be forgotten by the visitor. It is all in the day's work probably to the inhabitants, but to the paleface from beyond the seven seas, it seems like a spectacle gotten up for the occasion. There is the turban of the Muhammadan, the turban of the Hindu, the plaited straw of the laborer on the plantations, the fur-trimmed cloth cap of the Tibetan mountaineer; face-types that grade all the way from South Indian Tamil swarthyness to the Parsee and the high-caste, indoor Brahmin; from the "Caucasian Indians" to the pure Chinese. The different metals that go to make the future Indo-Mongolian race are all valuable in their own right—in the chemically pure state—what will the fusion be?

### Dolls' Houses in London

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Special)—London has enjoyed a boom in dolls' houses this winter. Attention was directed to dolls' houses through Sir Nevile Wilkinson's "Titania's Palace" and the fact that Queen Mary is having one designed by Mr. Lutyens, the architect of the New Delhi. Now an exhibition of dolls' houses has opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Queen Mary, who is a connoisseur of this form of art, has lent several exhibits. Very interesting, too, are the Japanese models lent by Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales. They represent the celebration of the Girls' and of the Boys' Festival.



## Ireland's First Stamp

London, England  
Special Correspondence

THE first of the long-expected stamps for Ireland has made its appearance, and was available to the public on Dec. 6. It is the two-penny value in green, and the simple design shows an outline map of the country, the national emblems being embodied in the two upper panels. The value appears in Irish and in plain figures, with the word "Elre" ("Erin") across the arched decorative frame. The size is identical with the current English stamps, and the work has been carried out by surface-printing process on paper watermarked with a multiple or repeated "SE" in Irish characters, so placed that at first it is not easy to distinguish the meaning. The watermark at first sight is not unlike that of the second issue of China so well known to collectors.

### The Prize Design

Ireland's first postage stamp is the result of the press notice which appeared on Feb. 2, 1922, in which the Postmaster-General of the Irish Free State offered premiums of £25 for each successful design for the proposed definitive issue, and the announcement further intimated that all submitted essays were to be of a symbolic character, with the personal element entirely excluded. The exact number of the designs submitted is not available, but it was very large indeed.

The map design is one of the five selected from the final 40 or 50 recommended essays. The others are a seated female figure holding a harp in one hand and a torch in the other, representative of Erin; a Celtic Cross in a much-ornamented setting and very like the well-known Sinn Fein labels of 1916; another Celtic Cross with crossed hurley sticks; and an emblematic shield charged with the arms of the four provinces—Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught—the central part being surrounded by Shamrocks. The word "Elre" will appear as an essential part of all the designs, with the value in Irish as on the 2d. stamp already described.

### Where Ireland Leads

To the Provisional Government of Ireland credit must always be given for the way they undertook the postal system of the country, and to them is due the fact that the special propaganda cancellations, so popular the world over, were introduced into the British Isles. The postal authorities in London are now using these postmarks, but it was the other Island which led the way. The cancellation in three lines, "Learn Irish—Taithream—August" is now well known, and the people of the world now know that it is the intention of the re-born nation to make clear that their ancient language and national games are to be two prominent items in the foundation of the Irish Free State.

Referring to the Irish language, the names of several of the principal

towns in the Southern provinces have been already transcribed into the Gaelic tongue, and collectors may look for these new postmarks: Ballie Álba (Clitheroe), Corcagh (Cork), Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown), Dun Dealgan (Dundalk), Coba (Queenstown), Innis (Ennis), Biorra (Birr), Cluain Eois (Clones), Gallagh (Galway), Luimneach (Limerick), Caiseal Riabach (Castlerea), Guaire (Gorey), and Cenannus Mor (Kells).

### Looking Backward

Now that Ireland has a place of its own in the world of stamps anything and everything referring to the early days of the postal systems of the country will be sought by collectors. Like most other fresh recruits to the ranks of stamp-issuing states Ireland's first series was a provisional issue, supplied by overprinting the existing English stamps with the legend "Realitas Sealdach a Heireann 1922"—"Provisional Government of Ireland 1922"—in black Irish characters, the date only being in ordinary type. This overprint was first supplied by the English Government printers, Messrs. Harrison



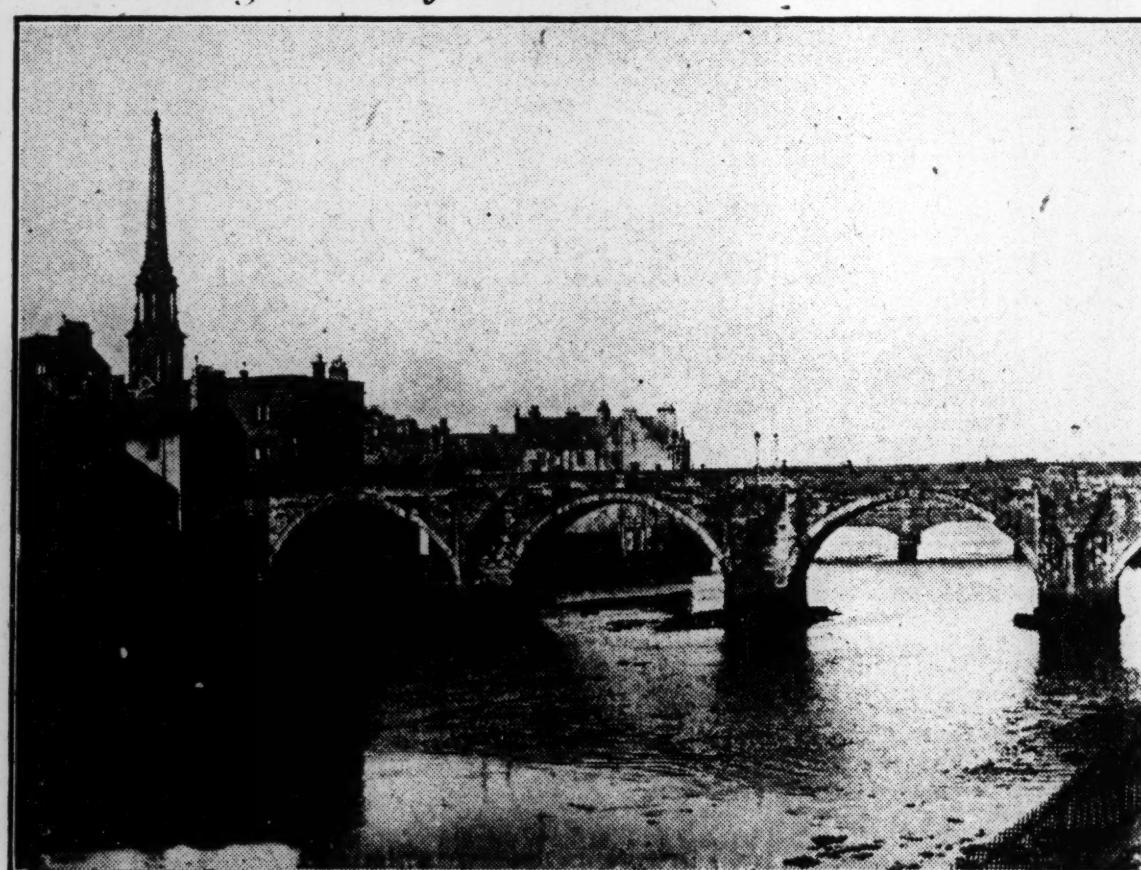
Ireland's First Stamp, Green in Color, Shows a Map of the Country

& Sons, later by Messrs. Dallard of Dublin, and finally by Messrs. Thom & Co., and the stamps were first issued on Feb. 17, 1922.

A red overprint made its appearance on April 1 of this year. The London overprints are in block type and larger and heavier than the local printings, the Thom printings are in block type, and the Dallard are in antique, referring of course to the date only.

It will no doubt surprise many readers to learn that there were stamps prepared for use in Ireland more than 50 years ago. These were printed in New York and the design showed the Irish harp and shamrocks, the value being denoted in American currency. The motto "Libertas et Natale Solum" and the words "Republique of Ireland Postage" were embodied in the design too, but these adhesives never got beyond the "essay" stage, and the present generation of collectors have forgotten their existence. In more recent times a pair of labels designed by Miss L. Williams, a Dublin artist, and engraved on wood by Mr. M. Kirkwood were placed on sale to be used on letters as a means of broadcasting the Sinn Fein movement. Later the Celtic Cross design was actually used for local postage during Easter, 1916, the post office in Dublin being of course at that time in the hands of the revolutionary party.

## Auld Brig Saved from the Town Council's Plans



The Old Bridge Over the Ayr, Made Famous by Burns' Poem

THE Auld Brig o' Ayr, of which Burns sang, has once again escaped the danger of destruction, a danger similar to that which 150 years ago inspired "a simple bard, unknown and poor," to utter his emphatic protest. The Auld Brig has seven centuries of history behind it. It is not only of local or even national fame; it has a world-wide value wherever the songs of Burns are sung. In the words of James A. Morrison, who has been called the faithful watchdog of the Auld Brig, it is "the visible expression of much of the poet's personality, and with the 'Brig o' Doon' and the 'Clay Biggin' at Alloway must ever remain one of the triple altars in that imperishable shrine of the poet's worship which, having Alloway and Ayr for its Mecca, draws toward it the feet and hearts of countless thousands from beyond the seven seas."

The plan which would have led to the destruction of the Auld Brig came from the people of Ayr them-

selves, or rather from the members of their Town Council. Ayr, like other places, has many people out of work. It wants to deepen and widen its harbor, accessible through the channel of its much silted stream, and to reclaim and turn to profitable account a piece of land which is at present within tidewater. When the Government offered a grant covering 65 per cent of the interest and sinking fund charges of the scheme, the Town Council jumped at the offer, as enabling them to carry out their "improvement," and at the same time provide work for the unemployed.

The lovers of Burns were up in arms at once for this reason. The portion of the river bed which it is desired to reclaim lies between the New and the Auld Brigs of Ayr, and it was urged that the work would so increase the scour of the river that the completion of the scheme would block up and irretrievably destroy one of the greatest beauties and most valuable architectural features of the

Brig, to wit, the west landward abutment of the north end.

One can understand and sympathize with the dilemma of the Town Council, wishful on the hand to provide work for the unemployed, yet not un-

mindful of the need of preserving what the Provost called "an asset of the town." Twelve years ago the Auld Brig was threatened with destruction, and it was restored at the cost of £10,000 collected from Burns admirers throughout the world, on the understanding that the gift would remain intact.

For the present the "new scheme of destruction," as one may call it, is delayed, for the Town Council of Ayr have decided to stay their hand and make fuller inquiry into the effects of their plan. Meanwhile the unemployed will not suffer. In this case delay, instead of being "dangerous," will be all to the good; it will enable all lovers of Burns to marshal their forces against an act of vandalism and maybe to add another lease of life to the Auld Brig.

## How Have the Mighty Fallen Into the Second Hand Shop

THE scribe loitered in the crowded New York street, aimlessly watching the throngs of shoppers and the cleverly-decorated windows. He liked to rub elbows with the friendly, jostling mob. He liked to be with them, but not of them. Each of these puppets had an aim, each one of them was bound for some particular point that did not interest or concern any one but themselves—and him.

Suddenly his eyes lighted up and with a glance for oncoming traffic he darted across the street. The curtain had fallen on the scene and already he had forgotten the actors. His attention was centered on a small window, dusty and disheveled as to contents, which shrank back as though aware that it was not in a class with the other fine exhibits on the street. Books of all colors, classes and descriptions were piled up in indiscriminate heaps. A once-fine leather set held the place of honor and the others were ranged in straggling ranks around it. The tables on the sidewalk held evidences of past glory, and the crude sign bade passersby take their choice for 10 cents, today only.

### Commercialized Ignorance

The scribe made his way slowly through the narrow aisles, scanning the shelves as he went. Sometimes he would take a book, glance at it and discard it for new attractions. Often he would perch on the ladder in the dim corner and read a page or two. A faint smile came to his lips at the indiginity with which the books were herded in the musty cases. At one point a grimy card proclaimed the rendezvous of "Electricity." Farther down in alphabetical rank was the section presided over by a "Grammar" sign. Poetry, the most lurid of novels, children's books, theological tomes, back to back. What wealth of wisdom could be found in those dog-eared pages—and what a tawdry array of commercialized ignorance!

By all the rules of tradition there should have been a guardian angel hovering in the background in the shape of an elderly gentleman, benevolent, spectacled, himself a book-lover. But a swarthy foreigner held sway behind the counter, and his raucous voice filled the room as he exhorted and bargained with his customers. At intervals he would bellow orders to his assistant.

"Get a Lamb's Tale for this gent'man, Jim, and hurry up, too. On the fifth shelf—sure it is, didn't I put it there myself? Now, what else is in there?"

The scribe had picked up an early edition of "Innocents Abroad" and was engrossed in the quaint illustrations. The binding was broken and the index page was torn half across, but what did it matter? The wood-cuts made the volume indispensable to his future.

### All the Old Hymns

"Yes, missus, that's a Moody and Sankey hymn book. Original genuine article, and only 25 cents!"

"Has it all the old hymns in it?" "Also—lute-ly! See the index? Five hundred pages of 'em.' The book banged on the counter by way of emphasis. "Ain't no gospel hymns that this don't give, see? Take it, missus—it's a bargain for 25 cents."

"But it hasn't the music of them only the words."

"Don't need no music, everyone knows it. Could you play the music if you had it, ma'am?"

The scribe took the "Innocents" and moved toward the door. He paid for his treasure hastily, for he had no desire to expose himself to the sneers of that barbed tongue. By what unhappy chance had these sages fallen so low—Barrie, Tennyson, Santayana, Hardy, Whitman, Dickens, the aristocracy of the world of books, descended by the path of misfortune to the second-hand shop!

At the sidewalk table a man was standing with a small boy.

"Aw, gwan, pop, I want to buy it!"

"You got one book at home you haven't read all through yet. What

do you want to throw your money away for?"

"S'my money. I earned it. Lemme get it." The voice was half protest, half defiant.

"I don't care what you do! If you want to make a fool of yourself..."

The man's growl trailed off in resigned mutterings. Carefully the boy extracted five nickels from an inner pocket and gave them to the clerk. It was an artless glance that the scribe threw over his shoulder to see what the favored volume might be. "Sentimental Tommy!"

So here was the answer to his question, within reach immediately. Barrie, Santayana and Tennyson could never sink low, even though their downward course might take them far beyond the rummage counter. And who was there to say that the world, which Tommy might unlock for the learned professor would be any more revealing or any more brilliant than the universe it would open to the youngster who had spent his hard-earned money on a dingy copy, in defiance of parental approval?

The scribe tucked the battered "Innocents" under his elbow and pushed happily out into the bustling multitude once more.

### Stowe House, a Public School

LONDON (Special)—The project of converting Stowe House in Buckinghamshire into a school is making good progress. Mr. J. F. Roxburgh, M. A., the sixth form master at Lancast College, has been selected as head master.

Stowe House is a vast palace built in 1775 by Earl Temple, and was filled with wonderful pictures and works of art. The house was said to incorporate work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but it is to all appearance entirely eighteenth century. The entrance hall was designed and painted by Kent, and the proportions of Stowe may be imagined from its having two halls, loggia, saloon, portico, circular corridors, chapel, library, music room, state drawing room, state gallery, and so on.

The art treasures were sold by auction in 1848 at the famous Christie's auction room, and at that date formed the largest dispersal of a private collection ever conducted. Included in the sale was the traveling organ of James II, the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, and the ivory chairs of Tippoo Sahib, given by Warren Hastings to Queen Charlotte.

The school is to be run, generally speaking, on the ordinary English public school lines, though a new scholarship scheme is in course of preparation which differs from that in vogue at other schools. It will probably be opened for next summer term.

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And cocoanut palms, bearing as they do many times a year and for many years, are a rich heritage. But we believe the richest heritage from the cocoanut comes to you in the form of

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It is a heritage from Mother Nature, made into good food Insurance for you and your family. Nucoa is made from the fat pressed from the snow-white meat of the cocoanut to which the purest of milk is added. We have made it into a spread so delicate, so fine in flavor, it is a revelation to those who never before tried it.

Nucoa has no nut flavor—just the "taste" of one of the finest spreads ever eaten.

N.B. To get the full richness of your heritage—cream Nucoa with sugar and flavor. Serve with Brown Betty. Then if you are willing ever again to be without Nucoa, your grocer will return its purchase price.

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## NEBRASKA HAS A BETTER OUTLOOK

Prof. R. G. Clapp Hopes to Bring Wrestling Up to Major Sport at That University

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19 (Special)—Prospects for a good showing in wrestling at the University of Nebraska are better this year than for some time. Sixty candidates for places were out early in the season, and with several of the best of last year's wrestlers and some promising new ones, the team should make a fairly good showing. However, wrestling at Nebraska is still a minor sport. Efforts are being made to bring it up to a major sport, and it is the hope of Prof. R. G. Clapp, head of the physical education department, who has charge of wrestling, that this year will see a revival of interest in the branch of athletics.

The schedule will be made bigger and it is the hope of Professor Clapp that by having more contests at home, the student body will become more interested. This, he says, is necessary before wrestling will take its place among the major sports at the University of Nebraska. It is necessary, said Professor Clapp, to get the student body interested in attending before those who may be developed into wrestlers will find the sport a drawing card.

The outstanding man on the team this year is S. A. Troutman '23, who won first place in the 175-pound class in the Western Wrestling, Gymnastic and Fencing Association contest last year, and took third place two years ago. Troutman is giving promise of making a good showing this year. He is captain of the team.

Another veteran is Dale Renner '23, who is making a very good showing. He won only one match last year. He is a heavy weight. E. G. Hendrickson '23 is a new man on the team in the heavyweight class who is showing up well.

In the 175-pound class R. R. Robertson '23 is a new man who is entering into the wrestling contest with a great deal of enthusiasm, and H. E. Lundin '23 is expected to show up well.

In the 158-pound class F. K. Reed '23, captain of last year's team, is one of the veterans. He has won no titles but is a very good mat man. Gerald Merritt '25 is a promising novice.

In the 145-pound class D. D. Skinner '25, J. C. Pickwell '24, and A. B. Moberly '24 are the men who are expected to enter the coming contests scheduled for Nebraska. There are a number of others that may be listed in this class before the season ends.

Among the 135-pound mat men of promise are C. A. Isaacson '23, who was on the team last year; Robert Inman '26, a freshman, who is showing up splendidly. There are others trying out in this class and undoubtedly one of them will make the team.

Glenn Pickwell, in the 125-pound class, is lost to the team by graduation. He was the best wrestler of this weight on the team last year. J. H. Kellogg '25 is the only man in this class who is making a real good showing. There are a number of others trying out and may enter some of the contests.

In the 115-pound class Rupert Probst '25 appears to be the best prospect and is expected to show up well with opponents in the meets to come. Others are R. E. Blore '25, D. C. Smith '25, M. H. Zeigler '23. The latter is a new man on the mat.

Professor Clapp, wrestling coach, is a graduate of Yale University. He has been with the University of Nebraska for 20 years. In his undergraduate days he won honors in pole vaulting, and in gymnastics, won the first all-round championship in the east in 1899. He takes great interest in wrestling. He is assisted by Malcolm Smith, a senior law student, who was the wrestling captain three years ago, and won the 158-pound contest in the western intercollegiate meet at that time. Another assistant is Claude Swindell, a professional 115-pound mat man and is considered one of the best in the country, according to Professor Clapp. The schedule thus far completed for Nebraska is as follows:

Jan. 20—Northwestern University at Lincoln; 27—Iowa State College at Lincoln.

March 3—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 9—Iowa State College at Ames, Ia.

Professor Clapp is trying to get more dates for February and expects to meet some other colleges and will also send some men to the Western Wrestling, Gymnastic and Fencing Association meet at Ohio State University at Columbus in March.

## Captain Carter Will Enter Golf Tournaments

New York, Jan. 19

CAPT. E. F. CARTER, noted British golfer and winner of four national tournaments in the British Isles since the war, today announced he would enter both the United States open and national amateur championships this year. Captain Carter, who intends to make his home in this country, plans to play in several of the amateur tournaments in the south during the winter.

The British expert paid tribute to American amateurs, predicting that the United States would again triumph in the international matches with England for the Walker Cup, providing this country sends its best team abroad. He declared that, in his opinion, R. T. Jones Jr., youthful Atlanta star, was the best amateur player in the world.

Captain Carter said he expected England's international team this summer would include C. J. H. Tolley, R. H. Wethered, E. W. E. Holderness, the present champion; C. C. Aymer, W. B. Torrance, and William Murray.

British links titles that Captain Carter has won the last few years include the Irish amateur, 1921; south of Ireland open, 1920, and Welsh open, 1922.

## TOMORROW A BIG DAY FOR TECH MEN

### Wrestling, Hockey and Swimming Squads in Action

The first intercollegiate wrestling match for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology takes place tomorrow evening with the strong Yale team furnishing the opposition at Tech's new gymnasium. The Engineers have already won from the formidable Boston Young Men's Christian Union grapplers and feel confident of being able to turn the tables on the visiting Ellis, who won from Tech very decisively last year.

With one probable change, Coach J. C. Burns will start the same team that took the mat against the Y. M. C. U. last Friday. T. W. Tuttle '24, who won a good part of his bouts last year in the 125-pound class and then took the New England intercollegiate title, is not in very good shape and may not start in the Yale match. His form has improved since last Friday when he lost a decision to his opponent, but Coach Burns is taking no chances and will probably save him for later meets.

H. J. Bruner '23, who also wears a New England intercollegiate crown, will uphold the local colors in the 115-pound class. He scored the only goal for Tech in the Boston Y. M. C. U. match and is bound to prove a sure winner tomorrow unless the Ellis have an exceptional matman to oppose him.

Burns is also competing for track honors, and it is for this reason perhaps that he shows unusual speed and endurance in his matches.

If Tuttle is not in condition to wrestle in the 125-pound division, Coach Burns will start M. M. Kurtin '25, who is wrestling for the varsity for the first time this season. V. J. Weatherly '24, last year's representative in the 135-pound class, will again hold sway in his weight. Morris Cohen '25, another aspirant for honors in this division, wrestled him for the right to represent the team in the meet with Yale and Weatherly won the bout with a five-minute time advantage which assures him of his place on the team for some time at least. Cohen being the most formidable rival for this berth.

H. F. Pike '23 will meet a tartar in Captain Wallis of Yale when the referee calls for the 145-pound contenders. This is Pike's second season in the mat game but his performances so far indicate that Yale's captain and intercollegiate titleholder will have to go the limit to score a fall. Pike was manager of the team last year and, in the absence of George Butler at the Princeton meet, he donned wrestling togs and took the former Tech captain's place saving the Engineers from a default. Last Friday he held George Myerson of the Y. M. C. U. grapplers to a close decision in the feature bout of the evening. Myerson is undoubtedly one of New England's best amateurs having held the N. E. A. A. A. U. title several times.

Capt. F. R. Hereford '24 will uphold T. C. H. colors in the 155-pound class. W. H. Kennett '24, a newcomer to the game, who won his first bout by a decision last Friday, will grapple in the 175-pound bout. F. W. Greer '25 of last year's freshman team will feature in the unlimited weights. The bouts will be of nine or ten minutes' duration, and if no fall is scored within the time limit the decision will rest with the referee unless the bout is very close, in which case two extra three-minute periods will be held. Five points will be scored with each fall and three points for each decision.

The most remarkable feature of the game was the extreme vigor with which it was contested. With the exception of the rival goalkeepers, H. P. Bell, Cambridge, and H. Ward-Clarke, Oxford, who deal in a masterly fashion with many awkward situations, the opposing defenses relied, in the main, upon force rather than finesse, and, as consequence, there was a tendency for play to become ragged.

Taken altogether, both sides defended exceedingly well. Cambridge was a homogeneous mass. Oxford with a shade less solidity. The three inside men in the Oxford forward line, the captain, A. H. Phillips, H. G. Lewis and F. H. Ball, called forth great applause for some of their combined movements, having mastered the art of short passing when moving fast, but as this method of combination tends to concentrate rather than spread the defense, it has disadvantages in a match against such steady

## CAMBRIDGE GAINS SURPRISE WIN AT SOCCER FOOTBALL

### Defeats Oxford University in the Annual Association Match at Crystal Palace by 2 Goals to 0

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence)—There can have been but few greater surprises in English inter-university sport than Cambridge's victory over Oxford by 2 goals to 0 in the 1922 annual association football match, held recently at the Crystal Palace. Throughout the period of training, it was generally considered that, although neither varsity was so well off for soccer talent as in the past, Oxford had distinctly the better side, and when C. T. Ashton, the Light

backs and halfbacks as those of Cambridge.

Both the goals of the match came during the second half and both were richly deserved. E. D. Capel-Slaight, who had spent the first half in violent contact with all the Oxford men he could reach, eluded J. S. Stephenson, the rightback, and went off along the touch line at a great pace. Without pausing in his gait, he sent across a lofty pass toward the field and I. M. Sorensen, included in the team at the last minute, drove the

DULUTH FALLS TO THIRD POSITION

Eveleth Wins, 2 to 0, Over Leaders and Race Grows Close—Second Game Tonight

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (Western Division)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	2	3	.325
Cleveland	3	2	.500
Eveleth	4	3	.571
Minneapolis	5	4	.556
Milwaukee	4	8	.360

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19 (Special Correspondence)—A win by Duluth tonight over Eveleth in the second game of the two-game series will place it in a triple tie with St. Paul and Cleveland for first

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DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19 (

TRACK OUTLOOK  
AT WASHINGTON

Red and Green Squad Should  
Be Strongest in the Speed  
Events This Year

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19 (Special)—Eighteen track men at Washington University have reported to Coach George Rider to begin training for the Missouri Valley Conference indoor track meet which will take place at Kansas City, March 9.

The Red and Green squad should be strongest this year in the speed events, in which they will be well represented by veterans who have proved their mettle. L. C. Anderwert '24, proved to be a star last year in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. He won all his events in the dual meets, except the one with L. T. Paul '22 of Grinnell, and took second in the century dash at the Drake relays.

J. A. Bier '24, placed second in the Missouri Valley quarter-mile run last spring and is in excellent condition now.

C. L. Crowder '23, and W. H. Hoagland '23, members of last year's relay team, and P. C. Weber '23, a star from the 1922 freshman team, will be available.

All the runners who represented the Red and Green in the long distance races have reported for action. They are: S. T. Capps '24, captain of the cross-country team, J. C. Ralls '23, and B. A. Tremlett '23, M. P. Schwartz '25, who won the two-mile race in the Conference freshman telegraphic meet last year, is also competing for a place among the distance runners.

W. T. Thumser '23, captain of the track team last year, is Washington's best hope in the field events. Thumser runs the hurdles, pole vaults, usually places in both the high and broad jumps, and throws the javelin.

A. W. Cantwell '24 and R. A. Blanchard '24 are also veterans in the jumping events, while Blanchard in addition runs the hurdles in good time. K. C. Gains '25, and D. O. Meeker '23 essayed the pole vault and the javelin throw, respectively, last year.

Washington's greatest weakness is in the weights, but Coach Rider has some promising material which he may be able to develop into Conference caliber. R. L. Morton '24 and J. T. Branch '24 are expected to show a great improvement over their performances with the discus and shot last year, their first on the squad, while C. H. Albin '25, C. F. Levy '25, and W. L. Du Comb '25, freshmen last year, will likely develop into good varsity material.

The Red and Green's track schedule for this coming spring is a heavy one. Twelve meets have already been booked, while other matches are pending arrangements. Six of the meets are with Conference teams, while an intersectional meet has been arranged with Vanderbilt at Nashville for late in the spring.

WESTMINSTERS  
MAY REPEATBoston Athletic Association Is  
Nearest Rival in Division

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (Special)—The Westminster hockey team, last year's champion in the United States Amateur Hockey Association, are out to repeat the feat by bringing first honors to New Haven. Last winter the Westminsters were organized in Boston, but this season represent New Haven in the eastern division. To date the Westminsters have lost and won a game from the strong Boston Hockey Club.

Manager Charles van Norman has equally as strong a sextet as he had last year, even with the loss of several stars, such as Frank Dowling, former captain, Irving Small, and A. G. Smith. Dowling has retired from the game, while both Small and Smith are now playing with the B. A. A.

In the first game this winter the Westminsters lost in Boston in an overtime game, 6 to 4. The loss of this game was due to the lack of condition of the local players after a hard train trip. The following week they beat the Boston Hockey Club in a return match 3 to 0, a fast game. Today the Westminsters oppose the St. Nicholas Club of New York City, and it is expected that the New Haven team will have little difficulty in defeating them. Then comes the important game with the B. A. A., on Jan. 24. If the New Haven team can win this game in Boston and the return match in New Haven, they should be champions in the eastern division again.

Capt. Norman Shay, star left wing of last year, has been in charge of the team at New Haven, and Murray, the former Red Sox trainer, is taking care of the team's condition so there should be no trouble from this end. Captain Shay has two last year's veterans playing at their old positions. Herbert Reaume is continuing to scintillate at goal, and Stanley Veno, who played one of the forwards last year, is playing defense.

Three Canadian stars replace the men lost from last year's team. At center the Westminsters have obtained a find in William Burch, who played with the Aura Lees of Toronto. Burch is playing center the best ever seen in New Haven. Fred Armstrong, left defense, and Fred Lowrey, right wing, both half from Ottawa, where they played with the Munitions team.

Besides regulars the Westminsters have a good aggregation of substitutes who are all experienced players. Wilfrid Veno, who has played two years at forward with his brother, is a second-string man again this season. McKinnon, star New Haven forward of last year, alternates at one of the wings, William McLean, former New Haven defense player, will play in some of the games at his old position, while Clarence Ridder, who played with the Veno brothers at Chatham, New Brunswick, substitutes as goal tender.

ROAD SEEKS BOND ISSUE  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The New Hampshire road has applied to the Interstate Commerce for authority to issue \$1,800,000 15-year 6 per cent equipment trust gold bonds.

DRAKE WINS FROM  
NEBRASKA, 30 TO 18

Former Basketball Quintet Victor  
on Latter's Own Floor

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19 (Special)—Drake University basketball team won the opening game of the University of Nebraska home schedule here last night by a score of 30 to 18. Drake took an early lead, and the inability of the Nebraska players to find the baskets spelled defeat.

Capt. H. A. Wilhelm '23, Drake, played a splendid game, getting 10 out of 14 free throws through the circle. Not only did he do neat work in basket shooting, but his ability to dribble for a shot was a feature of the game.

W. G. Boelter '24, for Drake, also did splendid work at dribbling. Nebraska had the ball fully 50 per cent of the time, and used 11 men, but while they did some good floor work, the Scarlet and Cream could not find the basket. The first half ended 15 to 7 for Drake, and the lead of the Des Moines team was never endangered. Drake's victory took Nebraska out of the fourth place in the Missouri Valley Conference race. The summary:

DRAKE  
NEBRASKA  
Wilhelm, Sparks, If. R. Riddlesbarger, Vols.  
Boelter, rf. Ig. Scott; Wyant  
Van Akin, Oreaugh, c. c. Warren, Tipon  
Garrett, Stocking, Ig. r. Cramen, Klepper  
Marcious, Devine, Ig. H. Holland, Cosier, Usher  
Score—Drake, 30. University Club, 18.  
Time—1st, 15:2. 2nd, 18:2. 3rd, 10:1.  
G. H. Riddlesbarger, Klepper, for Nebraska.  
Goals from—Wilhelm 10, for Drake;  
Usher, Cosier, for Nebraska. Referee—  
H. Britton, Army.

THREE CARNIVALS  
ATTRACT CROWDS

Boston Chamber of Commerce  
Party Among Enthusiasts in  
White Mountain Region

JACKSON, N. H., Jan. 19—Ideal weather favored winter carnivals today in the White Mountain region and throughout central New Hampshire. Crowds flocked to the celebrations at Jackson, Gorham, and Newport.

With a keen wind blowing flurries of snow in their faces, the crowds attending the Boston Chamber of Commerce carnival spent the morning in snowshoe races, pushing a big snowball round the grounds of Gray's Inn and exploring the neighboring fields on skis and snowshoes. So far the skating rink and tobogganing slides do not seem to be attracting the summary:

R. E. Pink, Crescent A. C., defeated Frank Kline, Columbia University Club, 15—12.

C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., defeated around the world, Columbia University Club, 15—11—15—15.

Kingaley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, defeated C. W. Dinges, Crescent A. C., 15—10.

H. V. Crawford, Crescent A. C., defeated Hale Putnam, Columbia University Club, 15—15—9—8.

F. S. C. Gandy, Columbia University Club, defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent A. C., 15—10.

M. L. Cornell, Columbia University Club, defeated F. T. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—15—15—6.

E. P. Cyptol, Crescent A. C., defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, 15—15—9.

W. G. Gandy, New York A. C., professional, was not called upon to play in order to reach the semifinal round of the national open tournament yesterday, as D. M. Boneisler, the Yale Club amateur, who was scheduled to meet him in the third-round yesterday, defaulted his match. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third round.

D. M. Boneisler, Yale Club, by default.

G. C. DUTTON AND  
T. R. BROWN MEET

Medalist and Former Champion  
Meet for Advertisers' Title

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 19—T. R. Brown of Montclair and G. C. Dutton of Boston meet here today in the final round of the championship division of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests tournament and the winner will succeed to the title and trophy held by R. M. Purves of Boston during the past two years. Dutton is a former champion.

Brown qualified for the final yesterday, when he defeated Purves in one of the semi-final round matches, 3 and 2. Brown went out in 38 and was 6 up at the turn.

Dutton, the Woodland Golf Club veteran and winner of the first golf tournament played at Pinehurst, came through at the expense of B. V. Covert of Lockport. Dutton trailed at the start of the match but overtook his opponent at the eighth hole by running down a 35-foot putt for a brilliant 2. The summary:

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN  
Semifinal Round

T. R. Brown, Montclair, defeated R. M. Purves, Woodland, 3 and 2.

G. C. Dutton, Woodland, defeated B. V. Covert, Lockport, 3 and 2.

The survivors in the women's championship sixteen are Mrs. Charles Ronalds of Montreal and Mrs. J. H. Wright of St. Albans, L. I., woman champion of the league and medalist in the women's section of the tournament.

Mrs. Wright conceded 15 strokes to Mrs. Roy Dustine of Scarsdale, but won the match, 4 and 3. The summary:

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN  
Semifinal Round

Mrs. Charles Ronalds (14), Montreal, defeated Mrs. B. L. Tyrrel (16), Wheatley Hill, 1 up.

Mrs. J. H. Wright (10), St. Albans, defeated Mrs. Roy Dustine (30), Scarsdale, 4 and 3.

HUNTER PLAYS FINE GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 19—W. J. Hunter, former British amateur golf champion, played the first nine holes of the championship course here today and tomorrow, and for a total of 18 holes, and R. C. Shannon 2d of Brockport and Massachusetts won by 1 up from John D. Chapman of Greenwich and Frank T. Keeling of New York.

Yale Club Is Now  
Sure Title Winner

Harvard Club Loses Last Chance  
to Tie Squash Tennis Leaders

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH  
TENNIS STANDING  
(Class A)

Yale Club ..... Won Lost P.C.

Harvard Club ..... 4 0 .571

Columbia University Club ..... 2 4 .333

Princeton Club ..... 2 4 .333

Crescent A. C. ..... 2 5 .285

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Yale Club is today sure of winning the Class A Metropolitan interclub squash tennis championship title of 1923 despite the fact that it has two more matches to play. Its title was assured to it beyond all question yesterday when the Princeton Club defeated the Harvard Club, 4 to 3. Up to yesterday Harvard Club lost two matches and had a possible chance to tie Yale Club by winning its remaining matches while Yale Club lost both of its, but yesterday's defeat removed Yale Club's last possible rival as the Els can now drop both their matches and still lead the standing.

Princeton Club furnished the biggest surprise of the day, when it won its match from the Harvard Club, 1922 champion, 4 matches to 3, by winning the two top brackets, and taking two more when Harvard Club players scheduled failed to appear.

H. R. Mizell was leader for Princeton and defeated F. S. Whitlock in straight games, though both were close. John Taylor, however, was the outstanding victor when he won his match from Anderson Dana, a high ranking player of former years, after dropping the first game. Murray Taylor and G. E. Abbot, national Class B champion, were the absentees for Harvard. The summary:

H. R. Mizell, Princeton Club, defeated F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, 15—12.

J. H. Taylor, Princeton Club, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, 12—15—13, 18—16.

Basil Harris, Princeton Club, defeated John Taylor, Harvard Club, by default.

J. A. Richards Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, 15—13.

William Karr Jr., Harvard Club, defeated C. J. Cromwell, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—4.

Frank Clegg, Princeton Club, defeated G. E. Abbot, Harvard Club, by default. G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton, 15—11.

Columbia University Club fell a victim to the careful play of Crescent Athletic Club in the other match played. The losers were considerably handicapped by the absence of their leading player, Jay Gould, world's court-tennis champion. Both the Crescent leaders, R. E. Flinn and C. M. Bull Jr., took their matches from Frank Kidde and "Edouard Livre," the two players advanced by Gould's absence, and H. V. Crayford and E. P. Cyptol accounted for the other two points. The final score was 4 to 3.

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PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 19—W. J. Hunter, former British

## CLEVELAND COMMUNITY CHEST AVOIDS COERCIVE METHODS

### Fund Organization Also Permits Donors to Fix Size of Donations and Name Donees

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Cleveland's Community Fund campaign, which closed with the total of \$4,500,000 fully subscribed, reached 369,560 persons in the city and the funds are to be distributed among 115 charitable and philanthropic institutions.

The fund organization in charge of Fred W. Ramsey, covered the entire city and was particularly active in the downtown section. Teams of solicitors were formed and definite quotas assigned them. They had the co-operation of the managements of large industrial and other concerns to the extent that lists of employees' names were given them and donation cards were inserted in pay envelopes, but the cards contained no indication of what sum was expected to be given, that point being left to the decision of the prospective donor.

While in some instances there may have been coercion employed, in general the campaign was conducted without any attempt to force anyone to give any specified sum. The quotas were apportioned among the campaign teams and the workers were expected to raise the sums assigned them. If persons approached refused to give, their names were dropped and others substituted. So far as could be learned the practice of manufacturers and other employers signing up for certain sums for their employees is not used in Cleveland.

In the past there has been considerable criticism concerning certain organizations being beneficiaries of the fund, especially organizations outside the city. All the subscription cards contain a space in which the donor may write the name of any particular organization enrolled in the community fund budget to which he desires the money to go. Thus a donor interested in Boy Scout work can order that his donation go to that organization alone. However, the majority of the subscribers do not take advantage of this opportunity.

#### Most to Associated Charities

Before the fund campaign is launched the Community Chest organization prepares a budget containing the amounts proposed to be devoted to the various institutions and societies to be benefited. This is published after hearings are held and the applications of those seeking funds for various charities and philanthropies are either accepted or refused.

In this year's budget the Associated Charities is to get the largest amount, \$496,723. This is a non-sectarian institution. The Young Men's Christian Association comes next with \$238,059. The Cleveland Human Society is third with \$174,812. Then in order are the Young Women's Christian Association, \$146,500; Lakeside Hospital (non-sectarian), \$137,585; Mt. Sinai Hospital (Jewish), \$130,000; Maternity Hospital (non-sectarian), \$97,715; St. Luke's Hospital (Protestant), \$85,000; St. Vincent's Charity Hospital (Roman Catholic), \$67,704; Babies' Dispensary and Hospital (non-sectarian), \$75,945.

Other hospitals assisted are: (Protestant) Glenville, Grace, Harkness, Huron Road, Lutheran, Lakewood, Fairview Park and Rainbow; (Roman Catholic) St. Alexis, St. Ann and St. John's.

Philanthropic institutions or societies are: Protestant—Alta Social Settlement, Association for Crippled and Disabled, Central Friendly Inn, Children's Aid Society, Children's Bureau, Children's Fresh Air Camp, Church Home for Aged, Cleveland Christian Home, Cleveland Day Nursery Association, Cleveland Home for Aged Colored People, Cleveland Recreation Council, Disabled American Veterans, Dorcas Invalid Home, East Cleveland Child Welfare Association, East End Neighborhood House, Eliza Jennings Home, philanthropic committee of Federation of Women's Clubs, Florence Crittenton Home, Goodrich Social Settlement, Goodwill Industries, Holy Cross House, Home for Aged Women, Howe Publishing Society for Blind, Jones Home for Friendless Children, Lakeside Rest Cottage, Legal Aid Society, Martha Washington Club, Ingerson Girls' Friendly Society, Merrick House, Music School Settlement, Negro Welfare Association, Phyllis Wheatley Association, Playhouse Settlement, The Retreat, Social Service Clearing House, Society for the Blind, Summer Camp Registry, Travelers' Aid Society, Vacation Savings Club, Welsh Federation, Welsh Home, West Side Community House.

#### Reserve Maintained

Roman Catholic—Catherine Horstmann Home, Home of the Holy Family, St. Anthony Home for Boys, St. John's Orphanage, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Institute, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent DePaul Society, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Catholic Charities office, Jewish—Council Educational Alliance, Council of Jewish Women, Federation of Jewish Charities, Hebrew Loan Association, Hebrew Relief Association, Hebrew Shelter Home, Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society, Hiram House, Jewish Orphan's Home, Martha House, Montefiore Home for Aged, National Jewish Home for Consumptives, Welfare Association of Jewish Children.

Medical and nurse organizations aided include: Anti-Tuberculosis League, Central Committee on Nursing, Cleveland Hospital Council, Cleveland Mouth Hygiene Association, Cleveland Nutrition Clinic, Health Association, Lakewood Visiting Nurse Association, University Public Health Nursing District, Visiting Nurse Association (\$65,000), Woman's Hospital Association.

Other organizations included are: Red Cross, \$197,000; Salvation Army, \$25,000; Salvation Army Fresh Air Camp, \$4200; Salvation Army Rescue Home, \$8555; Boy Scouts, \$32,925; Cleveland Americanization Council and Citizens' Bureau, \$10,000; Community Christmas, \$9515; Municipal Research Bureau, \$27,870; Ohio Naval and Marine Cadets, \$4492; W. C. T. U., \$1880.

A total of \$176,000 is reserved for

the use of national and state agencies such as Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency, Ohio Public Health Association, American Child Hygiene Association, American Social Hygiene Association, Commission on International Co-operation, National Girl Scouts, Headquarters, Institute of Government Research, National Committee for Prevention of Blindness, National Consumers' League, National Information Bureau, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Travelers' Aid Society, National Tuberculosis Association, National Urban League, Playground and Recreation Association, National Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. national and international, Y. W. C. A. national.

### BUILDING GUILD TO BE CONTINUED

### British Organization Rescued by MacTaggarts

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Jan. 2—Subject to the approval of the courts an arrangement has been made by which the National Building Guild will continue its operations, but with noteworthy modifications in the original scheme for a period of at least three years. It will be remembered that owing to the action of certain creditors and of Barclay's Bank the affairs of the guild were placed in the hands of a receiver. The existence of the guild then depended on the acquisition of further capital. The officials sought assistance in various quarters, but they could not obtain it either from the trade unions.

Finally, through the agency of J. A. MacTaggart, of the Glasgow firm of building contractors, the following proposal was placed before a meeting of the guild creditors in Manchester on Dec. 12, and accepted by a large majority.

The firm of J. A. MacTaggart & Co. is to advance to the guild the sum of £50,000, to be secured by a first debenture on the whole of the assets of the guild, after the existing debentures have been paid off. To facilitate this arrangement the unsecured creditors are to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound, to be paid in three installments. As a further security to safeguard their advance, two members of the firm, John A. MacTaggart and Jack A. MacTaggart, are to be appointed members of the board of the guild, and they are to be endowed with sole and absolute powers of management for three years.

That the guild will have work under its new managers is assured. Already the contracts amount to about £2,000,000. One of the subsidiary causes of the receivership was the inability of the guild board to develop the administrative side quickly enough to keep pace with the rapid extension of business. The skill at the disposal of the MacTaggart firm, which has carried through many large house building contracts with great success, will remedy this defect, and if the Government scheme of housing form will probably obtain many new contracts.

### GERMAN MEASURES TO RESTRICT LUXURY

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (By The Associated Press)—Restrictive measures against luxurious living are intended by the German Government to conserve the food supply, trade union leaders were informed yesterday by the Minister of Food.

Restrictions will be imposed upon restaurants, limiting the number of meat dishes that can be served. The use of milk butter for the preparation of food in restaurants will be forbidden. The closing time for restaurants will be 11 p. m. instead of 1 a. m., as at present. Public dance halls will be closed.

### ULTERIOR MOTIVES SEEN IN EGYPTIAN LEADER'S ACTION

#### Influence Reported Brought to Bear on King Fuad to Bring About Sarwat Pasha's Resignation

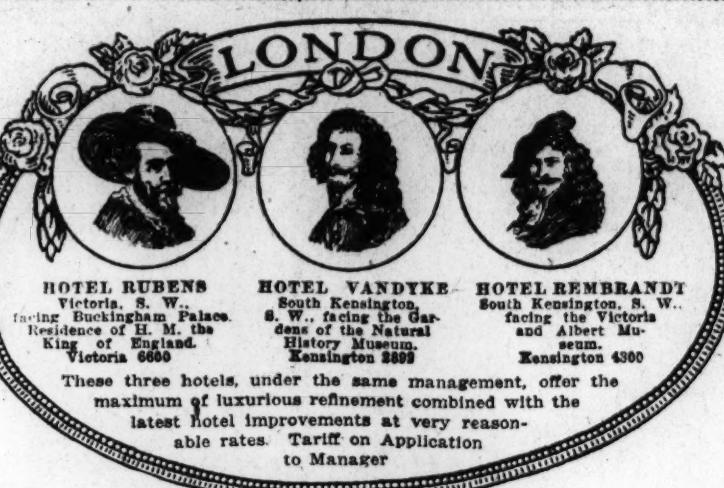
CAIRO, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Political crises have become so much the usual events of public life in this country that the rumor lately circulated that there was serious disagreement between the Ministry and the King was received with skepticism. When it began to be reported that the Cabinet might have to resign, this was received with equal incredulity, for the same thing had been said so often before and had been proved untrue before.

The Government was in no very enviable position. Never having enjoyed popular support, the Premier had depended upon his good relations with the British authorities and with the King and the political circle surrounding the palace. But, as things stand in Egypt, for a Ministry to command the support, even the respect, of a majority in the country is merely a desirable luxury, not the least a necessity. The late Cabinet in its nine months' existence had weathered so many storms that it was expected to outlive the latest. So, when it became known that Sarwat Pasha had tendered his resignation and that it had been accepted by King Fuad, there was a mild sensation.

Sarwat's sudden decision is ascribed to a steady accumulation of divergencies of viewpoint with the palace circle and to a tendency to lukewarmness on the part of the British whom he had consented to form a cabinet.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

### ENGLAND



### TORQUAY'S PALACE HOTEL

One of the largest, best equipped and most luxurious hotels in the British Riviera. Completed and opened in 1921. Send for Souvenir Brochure.

### CANADA

#### Hotel Grosvenor

84 HOWE STREET  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

European Plan  
Cafe in Connection  
Rates: \$1.50 per Day and Up

### AUSTRALIA WANTS SCOTTISH FISHERMEN

EDINBURGH, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The fishermen along the Moray Firth are greatly interested in a project by A. Thomson, a native of Cullen, Banffshire, and a former deputy-leader of the country party in the Western Australian Legislative Assembly. He is desirous of opening the trawl fishing grounds in western Australia by taking out Scottish fishermen and their families. Headquarters are to be at Albany, where preliminary arrangements have been made for land and houses, and the idea is to get two trawlers for a start, with 20 Scottish fishermen.

From observations made by the Australian Government's vessel, there are available 4000 square miles of trawling ground, carrying fish in paying quantities, within reasonable distance of Albany. Mr. Thomson has calculated that about £11,000 could be made out of the enterprise annually, less £5000 for expenses. At present the fishing is not on a large scale and is carried on in small boats by Greeks and Italians.

### DANES MAY REFUSE TO PAY RUSSIANS

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—While Danes who have money owed to them by Russians or have had property confiscated in that country are refused compensation, Russian firms or individuals who have claims upon Danish subjects have collected the money. It has become regular trade for middlemen, who are often German, to collect Russian claims on Danish companies, which claims are no doubt bought at a substantial discount, and full payment obtained in Denmark.

A movement is now on foot in Denmark for the introduction of a moratorium for Danish liabilities to Russia, until some satisfactory arrangement has been made regarding Danish claims on Russia. The Danish Home Secretary and the Foreign Office are moving in the matter. The latter is in communication with the authorities in Sweden and Norway, as it is considered advisable for the three countries to act in unison.

Restrictions will be imposed upon restaurants, limiting the number of meat dishes that can be served. The use of milk butter for the preparation of food in restaurants will be forbidden. The closing time for restaurants will be 11 p. m. instead of 1 a. m., as at present. Public dance halls will be closed.

### BRITISH CONCERN WANT TAXES CUT

#### Federation of Industries Issues Manifesto

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Dec. 22—Recognizing that the restoration of industrial prosperity is the world's need at the present moment, the Federation of British Industries at a recent meeting adopted a manifesto to be sent to the Prime Minister, the leading points of which are as follows:

Reduction of taxation is an essential precondition to trade revival and in this respect the Federation urges the abolition of the Corporation Profits Tax and adjustment in regard to Super Tax on reserves of private firms, a substantial reduction in Income Tax, and the division of taxes whereby co-operative societies shall contribute their quota.

The present Government is urged to carry into further effect the recommendations of the Geddes Report in which the last Government failed, especially in certain branches of the public service.

While recognizing to the full the needs of the public service, the Federation believes that the administration is over-loaded, that there is much overlapping, and that much of the work in regard to children under 6 is really a branch of social welfare and could be more economically carried out under the Health Ministry.

The abandonment by Government of all remaining forms of competition with private traders is strongly urged.

The commercial treaty with Spain is welcomed and further treaties advocated, though it is recognized that a great affair and one which is impossible to negotiate at present.

The tendency of Government to legislate for industry in various ways without laying down definite axioms as to how regulation or restriction should be exercised is deprecated.

Further reduction in postal charges is recommended, especially with regard to the halfpenny inland printed paper rate, which is a matter of importance to all industries.

During the present unemployment crisis the Federation again urges on the Government the importance of expending public money at home, wherever it may be possible, even though there may be a sacrifice in price in favor of foreign goods.

The Federation places its organization at the disposal of the Government on all questions affecting British industry.

The value of this is apparent from the fact that every British firm of any importance in every industry is a member of the Federation.

### CALIFORNIA

#### CATALINA ISLAND



### NEW HOTEL ROSSLYN

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Reduced Prices  
Dining Room Open to the Public

SEATING CAPACITY 400—SECOND FLOOR

Club Breakfasts, 6:45 a. m. to 10 a. m.—35¢ to 75¢

Lunch, 12 m. to 2 p. m.—35¢ to 50¢

Evening Dinner, 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—50¢

Sunday Chicken Dinner, 5 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—75¢

RATES PER DAY—EUROPEAN PLAN:

100 rooms ..... \$1.50 per day

100 rooms ..... \$2.00

200 rooms, with private bath ..... \$2.50 to \$3.00

300 rooms, with private bath ..... \$3.00 to \$4.00

"Largest Popular Price Hotel on the Pacific Coast."

FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

### SOUTHERN



### Pinehurst NORTH CAROLINA

At Pinehurst a good golf shot carries its own reward. Therefore Pinehurst is just the place to learn golf—or to develop your game. Four 18-hole courses. Special grounds for instruction.

Opportunities to learn other sports are equally good. Tennis, Trap Shooting, Rifle Range, Horseback Riding, Driving, Motoring.

### CAROLINA HOTEL AND HOLLY INN NOW OPEN

Offer delightful comfort and hospitality with informal evenings of ease and good-fellowship following the eventful days of true sport.

25-hour train service leaving Boston 7:30 p. m. and 9:00 a. m.

For reservations or information: General Office, Pinehurst, N.C.

### The St. Charles NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
One of America's Good Hotels  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Prop.

### FLORIDA—Jacksonville

### JACKSONVILLE Hotel Windsor

Facing Hemming Park  
ROBT. R. MEYER, Prop.

J. E. KAVANAUGH, Mgr.

### HOTEL JACKSON

Jacksonville, Fla.  
100 rooms - 50 baths  
Confort Without Extravagance  
Children's Room  
Center of amusement  
Geo. L. Whipple, Mgr.

"Open the Year Round"  
Royal Palms  
Hotel  
Mrs. P. P. Deardorff, Proprietress  
All Modern Conveniences  
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN  
225 West Duval St., opposite Windsor Hotel,  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

### Seneca Hotel JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Quiet and homelike. Just off the business district.  
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN  
N. H. SCHOOLOVER, Prop.

### FLORIDA—West Coast

### The Keystone

Neat and attractive apartments and single rooms. Full length veranda rear and front.

In the Heart of  
Bradenton, Fla.  
On the Manatee River

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## CHICAGO

The DRAKE  
The BLACKSTONEChicago's  
Distinctive  
Hotels

To enhance the pleasure of a visit to Chicago, you have but to stop at THE BLACKSTONE or THE DRAKE. While each of these great hotels is characterized by an atmosphere of luxurious ease entirely individual, they are equally delightful.

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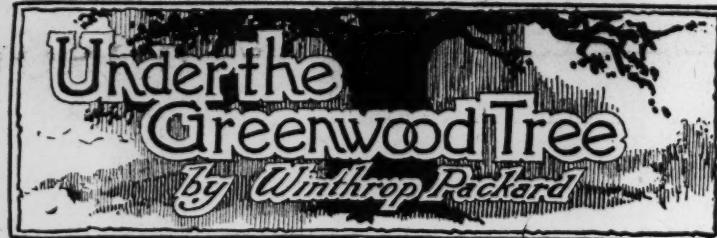
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Winged Wanderers of High Air

Often the winged folk of the air appear unexpectedly and unaccountably in strange places. One autumn day a man stood on the corner of Berkeley and Boylston streets, Boston, holding up an umbrella as he waited for a trolley car, for it was sultry and a few drops of rain were falling. As he stood a superbly molded creature fluttered down from the sky and alighted on his umbrella. It was a richly dark gray and black moth with a spread of wings as large as a man's hand, a fairy-like, sky-given beauty such as the man never dreamed was in existence. The Boston Museum of Natural History was at his elbow and forgetting his engagement and the trolley car now approaching, he entered the museum, holding his umbrella carefully with the moth showing no desire to leave it and presented the beautiful creature to the entomologist there.

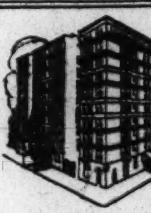
It was a fine specimen of Erebida, a moth that is a native of the West Indies, never hatched or found naturally in the United States, unless possibly on the southern tip of the Florida peninsula.

How came this exotic moth to drop out of the air on a man's umbrella on a busy street corner in Boston?

On the 11th of September a few years ago a splendid specimen of *Pholus labruscae*, "The Gaudy Sphinx Moth" appeared in the general store of Will Selander at Colby Siding, Woodland, Aroostook County, Me. Here was a brilliantly colored, fur-bodied, hawk-winged creature almost six inches from tip to tip, appearing in a man's store in the northern wilderness, thousands of miles from its habitat. The gaudy red and green wings were as uninjured as if the moth had newly come from its cocoon in Jamaica or Dutch Guiana. Autumn winds begin to chill in northern Maine in mid-September. How did *Pholus labruscae* get there, without a scratch on the tender fur of its wings, after what must have been a two-thousand-mile passage?

One December day not many years ago a Penobscot Indian was tramping the Maine wilderness. There was snow on the ground and the wind from the north sang keen in the leafless branches of all deciduous trees. As he tramped he noted with keen eyes all the woodland about him. Suddenly he stopped short with a grunt of surprise for there fluttered down upon a branch right at his hand a little dark-headed, gray bird, a phoebe. The phoebe he knew; one nested under the eaves of his pole lodge. But all phoebe should have left for the south by the first week in October. Moreover, here was a phoebe such as no man had ever seen in Maine before. It had a forked black tail nearly a foot long. The bird seemed numb and helpless and the Indian, not without a certain superstitious reverence suggested by the folk tales of his race in regard

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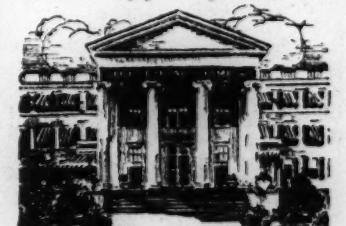
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

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Two persons (double bed) .. 4.00 a day  
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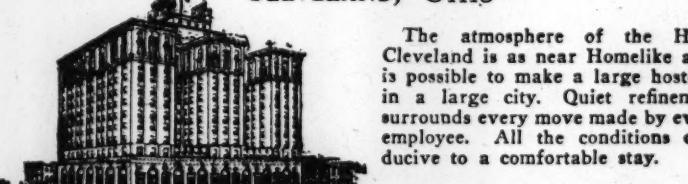
NEW YORK CITY

HOMELIKE—REASONABLE RATES

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Moving eastward, perhaps along similar lines of travel, it has reached southern England. It is well established in the Cape de Verde Islands, no doubt on its way to Africa, where, once arrived, it should thrive and spread for the food plants upon which the caterpillar feeds are there well represented. That done this trail but adventurous creature starting from its homeland of North America will have practically completed the circumnavigation, more than that, the occupation of this terrestrial globe.

SCHOOLS FOR PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Palestine Government has appointed a commission to supervise the work of building the Jewish schools in Palestine which are being erected with a \$25,000 fund established by Mr. Kadouri, of Bagdad.

It will be sufficient only for building three schools. The commission has therefore decided to build during the present year a high school in Jerusalem, a "Tachkimon" school in Jaffa, and a people's school in Tiberias.

MASONIC MEMORIAL TABLET

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Victoria Masonic lodges have joined in dedicating a memorial tablet in the Masonic Temple here to brethren who were killed in the Great War. The tablet contains the names of nine Masons.

It was designed by Mr. W. Worrell, Brother Andrew, McTerry, of Vancouver, Grand Master of the Masonic Jurisdiction of British Columbia.

Within a quarter of a century this

butcher has crossed the Pacific, perched in the chrysalid form in baled hay, and found a home in Australia,

where it has multiplied wonderfully in the warmer parts of the continent and has spread northward and eastward

until it is found in Java and Sumatra and is plentiful in the Philippines.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Germans to Give Wagner Operas Cut to the American Length

New York, Jan. 15

Special Correspondence

**G**EORG HARTMANN's company of German artists organized under the name of Wagnerian Opera Festival will begin its American season in Baltimore, with a presentation of "Meistersinger" at the Lyric Theater on Jan. 21. It will open its New York engagement at the Manhattan Opera House on Feb. 12, also with "Meistersinger." In the course of the visit, it will give all the works of Wagner, except the early ones and "Parsifal." It will devote its attention, indeed, largely to the music dramas of the Ring, though it will not neglect the favorite "Lohengrin" and "Tristan and Isolde," nor will it overlook the less commonly sung "Tannhäuser" and "The Flying Dutchman." It may even go outside the Wagnerian repertory, and present Beethoven's "Fidelio," and without much doubt it will seek respite from grand opera and make an excursion into the field of operetta, singing the "Fledermaus" of Johann Strauss. And speaking of Strauss, it may even try its skill on the orchestral and vocal complications of the "Salomé" of Richard Strauss. But before it does that it may have to negotiate agreements of a more or less exacting sort with the "Salomé" publishers.

According to a representative of the company who is now making arrangements here, the Wagnerian performances will accord with American ideas of theatrical convenience. They will be reasonable in length. They will completely illustrate Wagner, even if they do not altogether conform to the prescriptions of Bayreuth. They will be given with cuttings.

In the cast of "Meistersinger" are announced the following singers: As Hans Sachs, Friedrich Schorr; as Pogner, Alexander Kipnis; as Beckmesser, Desider Zador; as Walther, Robert Hutt; as David, Paul Schwarz; as Eva, Marcella Roeseler. The conductor in this piece and the musical director of the company is Leo Blech, who will have an orchestra assembled in the United States in conformity with the wishes of the music unions.

Among the members of Mr. Hartmann's organization are Mme. Elsa Alsen, formerly a contralto, now a dramatic soprano, who will be heard as Brünnhilde; Maria Lorentz Häßlischer, soprano, who has sung in the Opera of Vienna; Robert Hutt, tenor, who has sung in many cities of Europe and has been long on the opera stage; and Jacques Urlus, tenor, who before the war sang with the Boston Opera Company and the Metropolitan Opera Company, excelling in the rôle of Tristan.

W. P. T.



## Music News and Reviews

## Kreisler's String Quartet Heard in San Francisco

**S**AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (Special Correspondence) — Kreisler's string quartet was heard for the first time in this city at the third concert of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society's series. While chief interest lay in this new work, the entire program is deserving of comment. The other numbers were Dohnányi's Serenade, op. 10, for violin, viola and cello, and Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings.

The Dohnányi trio was played by Louis Ford, the society's second violinist, Nathan Firestone, viola, and Walter Ferner, cello. The first, second and fourth sections were especially well played. The viola solo which opened the Romanza gave Mr. Firestone unusual opportunity in which to display his fine artistry. The Scherzo was not played so convincingly as were the preceding movements. The score offered greater opportunity for humor than was realized in the presentation, yet the players themselves are known to have a sense of humor, better displayed in the Kreisler scherzo later in the evening.

The Bach Suite was magnificently rendered. The opening movement was played with true classic reverence, and the succeeding dance forms were none of the less characteristic. Louis Persinger's exquisite tone and Elias Hecht's flute work added much to the joys of the ensemble.

Kreisler's Quartet in A minor is emphatically Kreisleresque. No one else could have written it. In fact, Nathan Firestone is quoted as saying "it is so like Kreisler that it is biographical." In it may be found the charm and individuality which characterize and have popularized the violinist's smaller works, and which assure the success of the present one, but the quartet goes deeper. Although tragic in content, it never becomes depressing. Rather does it disclose a faith that remains supreme through all manner of tribulation.

The opening theme is strikingly reminiscent of the introduction to the "Caprice Viennois." The whole of the Fantasia is compelling. It contains many florid passages, but it has a deeper message than its name implies. The Scherzo is delightful. The peculiar rhythms, accents, and themes give this movement a captivating humor which is almost satirical. A keen sense of humor outweighs the tragedy in the background, and for the moment the composer laughs. The Introduction and Romance comprising the third movement were delightful to listen to, but did not leave as vivid and concrete an impression upon the memory as the other three. The Finale renews the tragedy and struggle and concludes with a return to the opening theme of the Fantasia. The instrumentation was charming throughout.

The work was superbly played, and the audience of 1200 gave unmistakable signs of approval.

## Spalding Soloist With St. Louis Symphony

**S**T. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17 (Special) — Albert Spalding, American violinist, appeared as soloist with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 12 and 13. He gave a very distinguished reading of the Beethoven concerto, which demands in the performer not only technique but intelligence and sincerity, qualities which this American musician possesses in large degree. St.

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## AMUSEMENTS

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CARNEGIE HALL  
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Management DANIEL MAYER  
Acolian Hall, New York

Louis audiences have accepted Albert Spalding as a great artist.

Mr. Ganz placed the overture to "Der Freischütz" at the beginning of the program, and followed the Beethoven concerto with "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss.

Two compositions new to St. Louis closed the concert: "Elégie," for string orchestra, by Tchaikowsky, a work with a haunting, recurring melody—and the celebrated "Fire-Bird" suite of Stravinsky.

It was rather daring to place Strauss and Stravinsky on the same program, at least Stravinsky after Strauss. But the proceeding was most interesting and instructive. We see at a glance that Strauss no longer writes as he did, and that Stravinsky after Stravinsky we look back upon Strauss as a conventionalist. Stravinsky starts us with half-revealed grotesques, Strauss terrifies with his thunder; Stravinsky dazzles with his soft or sharp play of lightning. Strauss is brutally imaginative; Stravinsky is elusive and fantastic.

On Jan. 11, the pageant choral club gave "Tannhäuser," assisted by the Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Fischer conducting. It is questionable whether it is wise to sever a work of dramatic character from the stage. Yet it was, on the whole, a most interesting performance.

**M**me. Onegin in Chicago  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Among the recitals given recently one by Alfred Cortot stands out as a model of its kind. Mr. Cortot well deserves the most interesting performance.

**S**an Carlo Opera in Detroit  
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence) — The San Carlo Opera Company made its annual visit to Detroit during the week of Jan. 7, with an excellent cast for each of the performances. The chorus was adequate and the stage settings as good as could be expected of a traveling company.

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## WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHIEF FACTORS IN BRITISH FINANCE

### Reaction in Stock Exchanges Due to Ruhr Embargo—Exports Increase

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 19.—After a buoyant start at the beginning of the week, the stock exchanges experienced a reaction due to the tension over the Ruhr situation and the adjournment of debt negotiations in the United States, although the undertone was not unsatisfactory.

The most outstanding feature undoubtedly has been what financial newspapers describe as the "boomer" in rubber which has been only slightly affected by politics.

The following figures show how greatly a number of representative shares have gained in the period between the beginning of the year and last night: Anglo-Dutch, last night, 36s. 3d.; Jan. 2, 34s. 3d., low in 1922, 23s. 9d.; Linggi, last night, 38s. 9d.; Jan. 2, 31s., low in 1922, 18s. 9d.; Rubber Trust, 28s. 7½d., 23s. 7½d., and 18s. 9d.; United Sua Betong, £3 15s. £3 1s. 3d., and £2. This of course reflects the increasing price of the raw commodity which has followed restriction of output and now stands at £s. 5½d. a pound compared with 6½d. last autumn.

#### New Issues Not Well Taken

During the week four new capital issues amounting to more than £8,500,000 were offered to the public, subscriptions being invited by the Sudan and Dutch East Indies governments, by the American Dunlop Corporation and the English publishing house of Cassells. In the first case the underwriters have had to take up 78 per cent of the loan, but nevertheless the market is quite good, the stock being quoted only a quarter discount. The other three issues were at once oversubscribed.

The money market has been plentifully supplied with funds, its resources at the Bank of England, according to the central institution's usual weekly return, amounting to more than £133,000,000. The Ruhr imbroglio added greatly to the complexity of business. It has been marked by a frantic desire on the part of German industrialists to obtain British currency and in their competition for British engineering orders has caused a breaking away from pooling arrangements undoubtedly entered into between themselves. On the Baltic exchange, severe checks have been experienced by the wheat market.

#### Coal Industry Booms

Another result of the French advance into the mining area has been further demands on the coal industry here, contemporary with American reports that inquiries are current for big orders from Germany. In view of the heavy demand, a shortage in the near future is anticipated and sellers already are holding off in expectation of higher price levels. According to figures just issued exports were more than 64,000,000 tons, a total of nearly 2½ times that of 1921. Present prices, it is claimed, however, do not give adequate remuneration to either mine owner or worker and the former are pressing for a reduction in railway rates and a return to the eight-hour day, which latter proposal the miners are little likely to accept, especially as since the beginning of 1921 they have experienced a cut of some £2,000,000 in their weekly full-time wages.

Export expansion in the Welsh tin-plate trade is almost as satisfactory as in coal, which sent abroad last year 44,000 tons (nearly double the previous year's total and a little short of the 1913 high record).

#### Steel Trade Outlook Good

The outlook for the iron and steel trade generally is satisfactory. Several more furnaces have been re-lighted, and prices show an advancing tendency as production grows.

The cotton trade reports a further broadening demand, with India in the forefront, and the organized short-time work in the American spinning section may be cancelled at the end of the month.

Wool and textiles are generally hopeful, and the outlook for chemicals is also said to be promising. Figures given in the official Board of Trade journal yesterday, however, emphasize how long the road is that must be traveled to prosperity since the volume of exports for 1922, although higher than any of the post-war years, except 1920, stands at only 68.9 per cent of the 1913 figure. The volume of imports at 85.9 per cent is higher than the 1921 but slightly lower than the two previous years.

#### Living Costs Decline

Still, there have been one or two crumps of comfort this week, namely, a decline of two points in the cost of living index figure and a very slight drop in the number of unemployed, which at 1,470,000 is more than a third of a million fewer than the corresponding time last year. Yet another crump is provided by the quarterly return to Jan. 1 of shipping laid up in the United Kingdom ports. At 192,000 tons, these figures show a reduction of 45 per cent from the total on Jan. 1, 1922, and are about 90,000 tons lower than those issued last October. It is significant too that despite more ships having been brought into use there has been nevertheless considerable improvement in rates of freight during the last quarter. Belfast leads the way in the reduction in tonnage of idle ships having now only 11,000 tons, compared with 36,000 on Oct. 1.

#### Public Utility Earnings

APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY  
December 31, 1922. **1921**  
Gross ..... \$275,111 \$22,450  
Net ..... 119,743 108,987  
Surplus ..... 22,480 26,337  
Grand year ..... 2,948,130 2,485,118  
Net ..... 1,282,474 1,162,710  
Surplus ..... 335,460 104,898

WHITE EAGLE OIL'S SALES  
White Eagle Oil & Refining Company's station sales in 1922 totaled 4,492,118 gallons, compared with 2,375,848 gallons in 1921. Revenues ages \$7,028,787, compared with \$4,063,781 in 1921, crude oil runs at refineries 166,555 barrels, compared with 271,049 in 1921.



Edmund D. Hulbert

IT IS a rather unusual distinction to be president of three banks at the same time—and each in the \$100,000,000 class. Edmund D. Hulbert holds this position with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago.

This comes about through the fact that these banks are in process of being merged into the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, with the Corn Exchange National as an auxiliary. When the consolidation is completed Mr. Hulbert will have fewer jobs but will be the chief executive of an institution with capital, surplus, and undivided profits of \$50,000,000, commercial and savings deposits aggregating more than \$300,000,000, and trust funds of more than \$500,000,000, with 20,000 commercial accounts and more than 20,000 savings accounts to be served.

Mr. Hulbert won his position in the first rank of bankers largely through consistent and outspoken advocacy of sound financial methods. When he praises, it is heartily; when he criticizes, he doesn't stutter. This characteristic made his job invaluable during the constructive days of war financing and the rapid development of the federal reserve system.

He was asked by President Wilson to become a member of the Federal Reserve Board, but did not feel that he could make the sacrifice.

It is not far fetched to suggest that there may be some connection between this quality of unfailing frankness and a remark Mr. Hulbert made once while discussing baseball.

"I was a catcher once. Yes, I was a catcher and I didn't wear a mask. The game was sportsmanlike then."

The banker's catching days were when the Hartsdale Clippers played the Giants of Mill River. That's down by Barrington, Mass. His boyhood days were spent on a Connecticut farm and he admits being rather proud of his colonial ancestry. He has been treasurer of the Society of Colonial Wars, treasurer of the city of Winona, Wis., and president of the Board of Education of that place.

"My ancestors," he said, "settled in New England early in the seventeenth century and fought in all the wars."

Mr. Hulbert is a golfer—"about the worst at Wentwells," he says. His favorite outside interest is the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, and in this role he is a most useful and kindly big brother.

## MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT COSTLY

### Effects of Last Summer's Shopmen's Strike Still Linger With Chief Railroads

The strike of the shopmen last July is still reflected in increased maintenance of equipment expenses by a majority of the prominent railroads of the United States.

The New York Central during the first half of last year reported a \$2,183,000 increase in equipment expenses. From July to November inclusive there was a \$14,400,000 gain, despite the lower wage scale that has prevailed since July.

The Atchison reported a \$4,008,004 gain in maintenance of equipment expenses during the 11 months to Nov. 30. Baltimore & Ohio showed a \$2,417,000 gain, Chesapeake & Ohio \$1,863,000, Michigan Central \$3,057,000, while the Norfolk & Western showed a \$3,573,000 increase. The gain for the Pennsylvania system was \$2,024,000.

Canadian roads are carrying on the work of building up the country as in the past. Since 1891 the Canadian Pacific has spent between \$68,000,000 and \$70,000,000 in the encouragement of immigration, with important foreign connections and transatlantic and transpacific shipping arrangements the railroads are developing Canada's overseas market, making Canada a toll road between the east and west on which Canadian business collects most of the tolls.

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Canadian railroads are so closely knit with the fabric of national life that there can be no divorce of interest, and for that reason the railroads are as anxious as owners of farm or factory to see low rates when compared with sound economic administration.

### WHEAT IRREGULAR FOLLOWED BY A MODERATE RALLY

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Wheat opened irregular from unchanged figures to 1/4 higher, with May \$1.18 1/2@ \$1.19 and July \$1.13 3/4@ \$1.13 1/4 and was followed by a slight setback, then a moderate rally on all deliveries.

Corn and oats were dull, with a light trade. After starting 1/4 up to 1/4@ 1/4 off, with May 73%@ 73 1/2. The corn market underwent a slight general decline and later recovered a little.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4 up, May 45 1/2 and later suffered a slight general sag.

Higher quotations for hogs gave a lift to provisions.

### CANADA BUILDING TOTAL BIG IN 1922

#### SHIPS TO BE IMPROVED

The department of maintenance and repair of the United States Shipping Board has been authorized to spend \$100,000,000 for the acquisition of the combination passenger-and-cargo vessels of the "55" and "50" type. Requirements will include new auxiliary vessels of refrigerating machinery on vessels of this type in the Pacific fleet and enlargement of present refrigerating equipment on the lines operated by the Munson line to South America.

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON ARRIVES

White Eagle Oil & Refining Company's station sales in 1922 totaled 4,492,118 gallons, compared with 2,375,848 gallons in 1921. Revenues ages \$7,028,787, compared with \$4,063,781 in 1921, crude oil runs at refineries 166,555 barrels, compared with 271,049 in 1921.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC HEAD SAYS COUNTRY NEEDS IMMIGRANTS

President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific, discussing the Canadian railway situation in the Toronto Globe, declares immigration is the one solution to the problem of increased traffic, and that Canada's difficulties and problems are largely railroad difficulties and problems. The necessity for an immediate increase in population is so acute that the work should not be left to the railways alone, nor to the Government, but should enlist the co-operation of commercial organizations and business clubs throughout the Dominion.

Canadian roads, he added, are carrying on the work of building up the country as in the past. Since 1891 the Canadian Pacific has spent between \$68,000,000 and \$70,000,000 in the encouragement of immigration, with important foreign connections and transatlantic and transpacific shipping arrangements the railroads are developing Canada's overseas market, making Canada a toll road between the east and west on which Canadian business collects most of the tolls.

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## VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER EARNINGS SHOW EXPANSION

### Preferred Dividends Resumed After 3 1/2 Years Lapse—Income Twice Interest

An evidence of better times with public utility business in Virginia is seen in the resumption of cash dividends on the preferred stock of the Virginia Railway & Power Company. The directors have declared a 6 per cent dividend, 3 per cent of which is payable Jan. 20, and 3 per cent July 20, to stockholders of record on Dec. 31, last. This is the first cash dividend since the middle of 1919.

Gross earnings for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1922, were \$7,703,164, or an annual rate of \$9,243,792. This is less than the 1921 gross earnings of \$10,173,325, and the 1920 gross earnings of \$9,993,576. The decrease in 1922 gross is largely accounted for by the protracted street railway strike which occurred in Richmond in the early months of 1922.

#### Income Now Twice Interest

The degree in which the company has been working out of its difficulties is shown in total income available for interest after operating expenses but before taxes and licenses. Previous to June, 1920, the company set aside 6 per cent of gross earnings out of surplus for depreciation. Since that date, depreciation of the same amount has been charged into operating expenses.

Total income for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 was \$3,049,450, or an annual rate of \$3,658,340. This shows much improvement over total income of \$3,841,130 for 1921 and \$3,650,574 in 1920. Taxes and licenses for 1922 should amount to around \$400,000, leaving the sum of \$2,858,340. Further deduction of \$99,000 to take care of the Norfolk Railway and Light Company lease leaves the sum of \$2,860,340 available for total interest charges.

As these charges amount to about \$1,260,000, interest is more than twice earned.

#### Serves Big Territory

The Virginia Railway & Power Company is one of the large and important public utility properties in the south. It does the electric light and power and street railway business in Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; also the interurban business between Richmond and Petersburg, a distance of some 30 miles; the gas business in Norfolk through lease of the Norfolk Railway & Light Company, and the electric business in Norfolk, serving in all a population in excess of 450,000.

The company owns electric generating stations having a combined capacity of about 92,250 kilowatts, and a modernly equipped steam station of 42,500 kilowatts' capacity in Norfolk. Through a subsidiary valuable undeveloped water power rights are owned on the Roanoke River in the vicinity of Roanoke, N. C.

The capital stock consists of \$8,547,000 preferred stock, \$3,239,000 preferred scrip, and \$1,950,000 common stock.

The funded debt consists of \$7,629,000 Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company 5s of 1936; \$478,000 Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company 5s of 1929; and \$13,064,000 Virginia Railway & Power Company 5s of 1934.

The Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction 5s are selling at present to yield 8 1/2 per cent and the Virginia Railway & Power 5s at around 8 1/4% to yield approximately 6.90 per cent.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities (000 omitted):

Jan. 17. Jan. 10.  
Total gold reserve ..... \$3,077,432 \$3,082,705  
Total reserve nt, silv etc ..... 136,646 124,509

Total discounted bills ..... 3,214,137 3,157,214

Bills discounted, oblig ..... 284,017 281,896

All other ..... 229,228 230,053

Bills bgd in opn mkt ..... 501,335 255,760

Bills bgd in opn mkt, 1/2 ..... 11,740 11,740

Member



## POLITICAL EVENTS TAKE BLUSH FROM BUSINESS GAINS

Abundance of Credit, Well Employed Labor, and Increased Purchasing Power Aid

Political events of major importance have filled the horizon and have diverted attention somewhat from the rising tide of business, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Continuing the bank says that the British mission, assuring payment in full of Great Britain's debt to the United States, is negotiating with the United States Government to arrive at mutually satisfactory terms as to interest rates and maturities. There are intimations that an agreement will be reached.

This action, marking the settlement of a very material portion of the inter-allied debt, is a first step of vast importance and the necessary forerunner of settlement with other countries, based on their respective ability to pay.

Favorable developments at Lau- sanne, giving promise of definitely settling by treaty the status of Turkey, are likely to clear away the obstructions now preventing free re- sumption of trade in the Near East.

The entry of French and Belgian troops into the Ruhr district, and the direct supervision by those countries of the industries centering at Essen, marks a final attempt to force Germany to meet the full demands of the Versailles Treaty. Great Britain has declined to participate in this military measure, and the American plan of an economic inquiry to re-determine Germany's ability to pay has for the time being been discarded.

Meanwhile, business both at home and abroad is increasing. Year-end statements, to be sure, are revealing the intensity of competition which prevailed in 1922, and actual profits have, as a rule, been narrow or entirely absent.

There is no lack of credit accommodation and business feels no restriction from that direction. The earning power of wage earners has been increasing steadily. Labor being fully employed at good wages. The marked increase in savings bank deposits is a sign of the country's larger purchasing power.

The holiday retail trade was enormous, and bank clearings—baring New York City—are running far ahead of a year ago. The steel industry is very active—probably 85 per cent—and the present demand presages continued heavy output for nearly a half year at least.

Manufacturing in New England is not up 90 per cent of its production realized during prosperous times. Two points will bear emphasis. First, stocks of goods everywhere, among first hands, jobbers, manufacturers and retailers, are low. Also, they are being kept low, as witness heavy express shipments of goods.

Industry is, therefore, in a very promising condition and not handicapped by overhanging inventories. Second, although the European situation is in many ways a controlling factor in the full restoration of normal business, this country has succeeded in spite of this handicap—which is gradually getting less severe—in achieving a reasonable degree of business prosperity.

## FORD PLANT TO AID INDUSTRIAL CENTER ON ST. PAUL ROAD

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—President Byram, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, said the executive committee contemplated the expenditure of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 in southeast Minneapolis as a result of the Ford decision to locate a large plant on the river in St. Paul. The St. Paul road has a large investment in Minneapolis and as a tonnage center it is the most important city on the system outside Chicago.

C. F. Loweth, chief engineer, has been in Minneapolis this week looking over the ground. Directly across the Mississippi from the Ford site in St. Paul is the south Minneapolis industrial district, where the St. Paul road has extensive terminals. Mr. Loweth said plans contemplate the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, about 2000 feet long, connecting south Minneapolis terminal with the Ford site in St. Paul, and the construction of a connecting link that will put both the south Minneapolis and St. Paul Ford sites on the transcontinental system.

On this south Minneapolis area, extensive and level, it is proposed to locate such industries as would naturally follow the Ford plant. There are now 10 bridges crossing the Mississippi over that stretch of it that flows through the center of Minneapolis and two farther south that connect south Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Ford construction will mean three new bridges over the river in that vicinity.

## BRIGHTER TONE TO LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 19.—There was a brighter undertone in securities on the stock exchange today, despite the customary week-end absenteeism.

French loans were steadier with Paris. Gilt edged issues were quiet and irregular. Repurchases caused firmness in the home rails. Dollar descriptions were easier and somewhat neglected. Although movements in Argentine rails were confined to narrow limits the tendency was upward.

Oils were quiet but a more confident feeling was evidenced. Royal Dutch sold at 234, Shell Transport 4 1-16 and Mexican Eagle at 1 15-16.

Further strength was noted in rubber stocks influenced by the jump in the staple. There was more optimism in Kaffirs resulting in firmness.

Some industrials showed improvement. Hudson's Bay sold at 7 1-2.

**NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN**  
LONDON, Jan. 19.—Underwriting is in progress on the New South Wales 5 per cent loan of £4,000,000 to be offered at 95 1/2 and redeemable from 1932 to 1942.

## ALLIS-CHALMERS' SHIPMENTS LARGE

Concern's Working Capital Position Decidedly Strong

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company gross shipments to customers for the 12 months to Dec. 31, may be approximated at between \$22,000,000 and \$23,000,000. New orders placed on the books will exceed this figure by possibly \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000. The corporation had a particularly good month in November when new orders placed on the books approximated \$212,000. The company therefore, ended the year on Dec. 31 with a larger total of unfilled orders than it had at the beginning of 1922. Inventories were reduced during the year by \$1,500,000.

The corporation continues in extremely strong working capital position, having, according to recent figures, net quick assets of \$23,700,000. These net quick assets are equal to \$28 a share on the \$25,770,750 common after providing for the \$16,500,000 preferred at par.

It is customary with Allis-Chalmers to set up certain reserves for possible losses against uncompleted contracts. After these contracts are finished, the reserves or such portion of them as are not utilized revert back to earnings.

During 1922 the company will have taken up in income account a substantial amount of reserves set up against completion of contracts which have since been finished. If these reserves taken up in income for the late fiscal year will show the \$4 dividend on the common stock fully covered.

The corporation's financial strength is indicated by the fact that included in current assets are approximately \$19,500,000 of marketable securities. It has been the customary experience of the concern that its curve of rising business follows the expansion in general business. Therefore, it seems reasonable to expect a considerable expansion in the volume of 1923 production, and with it a continuance of a satisfactory margin of earnings for the common stock.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4%
Outside commercial paper	4 1/2	4 1/2
Year money	6	5 1/2
Customers' coin loans	5 1/2	5 1/2
Individual cus. col. loans	5	5
Today	Today	Today
Bar silver in New York	65 1/2c	65 1/2c
Bar silver in London	31 7/8d	32 1/2d
Bar gold in London	895 6d	895 9d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1 1/2	1 1/4
Domestic bar silver	1 1/4	1 1/4

## Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges ..... \$36,600,000 \$110,000,000

Balances ..... 47,000,000

Year ago today ..... 43,000,000

Canadian ex. dis. (%)

F. R. bank credit ..... 22,023,189 \$3,000,000

## Acceptance Market

Spot Boston delivery.

Prime English Banks—

40-60 days ..... 4 1/2

Under 30 days ..... 4 1/2

Less Known Banks—

40-60 days ..... 4 1/2

Under 30 days ..... 4 1/2

Eligible Private Banks—

40-60 days ..... 4 1/2

Under 30 days ..... 4 1/2

## Lending Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and clearing centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 Chicago
New York	4 St. Louis
Philadelphia	4 Kansas City
Charleston	4 Minneapolis
Richmond	4 Dallas
Atlanta	4 San Francisco
Amsterdam	4 London
Berlin	4 Madrid
Buenos Aires	4 Paris
Budapest	4 Prague
Brussels	4 Rome
Bucharest	4 Sofia
Calcutta	4 Stockholm
Copenhagen	4 Swiss Bank
Helsingfors	4 Vienna
Lisbon	4 Warsaw

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Last	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling—	4.66 1/2	4.64 1/2	4.64 1/2	4.64 1/2
Cables—	4.67 1/2	4.64 1/2	4.64 1/2	4.64 1/2
Gold—	600	595	595	595
Gold—	05	054	054	054
Marks—	0478	0473	0473	0473
French francs—	152	151	151	151
Pesetas—	1552	1555	1552	1552
Belgian francs—	608	606	603	603
Yen (Aust.)	1.04	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Swiss francs—	2685	2685	2685	2685
Denmark—	1928	1922	1928	1928
Norway—	1855	1841	1841	1841
Greece—	850	846	842	842
Australia—	850	846	842	842
Poland—	032	037	038	038
Hungary—	1037 1/2	1032 1/2	1032 1/2	1032 1/2
Spain—	600	595	595	595
Finland—	0248	0248	0248	0248
Czechoslovakia—	0281	0278	0278	0278
Rumania—	0625 1/2	0645 1/2	0645 1/2	0645 1/2
U.S.A.—	725	725	725	725
China—	5362 1/2	5382 1/2	5382 1/2	5382 1/2
Hong Kong—	312	315	316	316
Bombay—	312	315	316	316
Buenos Aires—	1140	1150	1244	1244
Uruguay—	8475	855	1,0342	1,0342
Chile—	1325	1325	1,3650	1,3650
Peru—	4.20	4.20	4.8385	4.8385

\*Cents a thousand.

**REICHSBANK'S HIGH RATE**  
The advance of the Reichsbank's discount rate from 10 per cent to 12 per cent marks the fifth advance since Jan. 1, when the rate had remained at 8 per cent since the beginning of the war was advanced to 6 per cent. This was followed by advances to 7 per cent, Aug. 10, to 8 per cent, Aug. 15, to 9 per cent, Nov. 12. Not only is the Reichsbank rate 12 per cent a record for that institution but so far as known, it has never been duplicated by any central bank of issue in the world before.

**PHILADELPHIA BONDS**  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Announcement is made by Mayor J. Hampton Moore that proposals will be received at the mayor's office, Feb. 14, for the sale of \$100,000,000 of municipal bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent and of 30 years duration. The bonds to be sold are a portion of a loan approved Oct. 1, 1920, for \$33,000,000 for capital improvement of which \$3,000,000 was sold in January, 1921, and \$12,000,000 in October, 1922.

C. S. Van Brundt  
GENERAL INSURANCE SURETY BONDS

202 Citizens National Bank Bldg.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Phones 61802-Pico 4399

## GREAT BRITAIN'S

## LEATHER TRADE OUTLOOK BETTER

Indications That Trying Conditions Are Past—Prices Retain Strength—Uppers Dull

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—Leather tanners here are looking forward to better times. Last year was a depressing year for all, and few British concerns can claim to have made a profit as far as trading in leather is concerned.

The trade generally agrees that the signs point to the fact that the worst is over, and tanners are content to go on buying hides at current prices.

The hide market is firm the world over, and seems likely to remain so. A large tanner of bents here says that if he wanted a good grade of South American hide for bonds, he had still to pay the holder's price for it despite talk about cheaper raw material.

As regards British hides, the supply is also certain to be good for certain portions of the market. After these contracts are finished, the reserves or such portion of them as are not utilized revert back to earnings.

During 1922 the company will have taken up in income account a substantial amount of reserves set up against completion of contracts which have since been finished. If these reserves taken up in income for the late fiscal year will show the \$4 dividend on the common stock fully covered.

The corporation continues in extremely strong working capital position, having, according to recent figures, net quick assets of \$23,700,

## SUPREME COUNCIL REPORTED PREJUDICED IN MOROCCAN CASE

### Spain's Military Autocracy Alleged to Have Ill-Feeling Against General Berenguer

MADRID, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most remarkable features of the situation that has arisen through the consideration of the Picasso report on the causes and responsibilities of the Spanish disasters in Morocco, has been the demand from certain quarters for the trial of General Berenguer, who until recently was Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, a post which he had held for several years and which, according to the most general non-military judgment, he had discharged with more conspicuous success than any of his predecessors.

This demand, hotly discussed in the Cortes, has taken practical shape by an appeal to the Senate, of which General Berenguer is a member, that his privileges as such, granting him the usual Parliamentary immunity from prosecution, should be waived and that the general should be handed over to the Supreme Military Council or the Supreme Council of War and Marine. It is essential to refer to the "non-military judgment," because in Morocco General Berenguer was placed over the heads of a great number of his seniors; the rule of promotion by seniority, which is regarded as inflexible in Spain, being waived in his case, with the result that he was regarded with very special envy—and perhaps something else—in the army.

The case is remarkable for many reasons, one being that it is only a few months since General Berenguer was the greatest idol in Spain. Whatever were the responsibilities for the Melilla disaster, it was admitted that he was then stemmed the Rifian attack and proceeded to the recovery of the lost ground in the most masterly and successful manner. All the important posts were speedily recovered, when it had been freely prophesied that Spain would never be in possession of them again. At this stage of the proceedings General Berenguer came home to Madrid for the first time for a long period, and very remarkable were the celebrations when he did so. He was met and welcomed by the King and Government.

#### General Defends Moroccan Service

After this, however, the demand for the placing of responsibilities and for the punishment of the culprables gradually increased, and from a consideration of the faults of General Sylvestre, who fell when the Rifians attacked, attention gradually turned toward General Berenguer.

When the appeal to the Senate became definite, General Berenguer addressed it, saying that above all things he wanted an end put to the uncertainty in which he found himself and a few minutes he defended himself in regard to his work and conduct in Morocco, to which he said he had applied all his affection and patriotism, and he declared that even now he was ignorant as to why it was desired to prosecute him, since no charges had been formulated and no questions had been asked of him.

He asked if a military tribunal could proceed against a High Commissioner without even consulting the Government if it wished to do so. In reply he was told that the Government need not and would not answer his question as fully as it could, but the remarkable information was given that the

## BRITISH DRIES TOLD FORCE MUST MATCH WETS' STRENGTH

### Rector of Sydney Says England Must Realize Extent of Liquor Interests

#### Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2—The Rev. B. S. Hammond, rector of Sydney, New South Wales, and president of the Australian Alliance Prohibition Council, who is on his way home to Sydney, advocated total prohibition in an address at a meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance in London. The Bishop of Willesden, who presided, emphasized the fact that the United Kingdom Alliance had always stood for the suppression of the liquor traffic by the will of the people, and that the first step towards this object was the attainment of "local option."

Mr. Hammond makes no bones about the fact that he is out for absolute prohibition, and the sooner the better. He laid great stress on the necessity for the realization in Great Britain of the bigness of the opposition that temperance reformers are confronted with, and urged the latter to aim at getting their work on an equally big scale.

When it is remembered what sums the liquor trade spends in advertising annually, and that Britain's drink bill is more than £1,000,000 per day, Mr. Hammond's advice will appear sound enough. They must, he said, think in terms of "world" temperance and must strive to suppress the source of liquor supply, so that, when the time came, there could be no question of the transference of breweries or distilleries to other countries. They must realize that the opposition was entrenched in every grade of society, and that at present, politically, the temperance forces might be said to be worthless. The liquor trade, on the contrary, had peers in the House of Lords and strong representation in the Commons, while in the press the trade was to be found either as owners, directors, or big shareholders. For these reasons must big opposition be put into force.

Mr. Hammond here gave an apt illustration. The air all round us, he said, is such that it offers little opposition to movement, but compress that air in a Westinghouse brake and apply it in the right direction and you can pull up an express train. In the same way the air is full of temperance sentiment, but that sentiment must be or-

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## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

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Phone Colo. 7765 Pasadena, Calif.

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HOUSE OR  
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PACKING AND FORWARDING  
55 South Marengo Ave.  
Agents Trans-Continental Freight Co.  
Telephone Colo. or Fair Oaks 110

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64 S. Raymond Avenue  
F. O. 97 PASADENA F. O. 98

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AND MARKET  
FANCY GROCERIES and  
CHOICE MEATS  
866 East California St., Pasadena, Calif.  
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The Treasure House of Silks  
Opposite Post Office  
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LATEST SILKS AT POPULAR PRICES

Mistress Mary  
DELICIOUS HOME-MADE  
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\$1.00 and \$1.25 per lb.—and worth it.

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189 East Colorado St. Telephone Colo. 1129

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190 East Colorado Street  
PASADENA, CAL.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
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SHAMPOOING, MANUFACTURING  
MARCEL AND WATER WAVING  
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Home environment according to those in need of recuperation.  
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CROWN CITY TRUNK FACTORY  
101 COLORADO 192  
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PASADENA CORSET SHOP  
Mrs. H. B. Ford, Corsetiere  
Corsets and Accessories  
208 East Colorado St. Tel. Fair Oaks 2388

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HENLEY & HAYNES  
61 SOUTH MARENGO  
Phone Fair Oaks 5100

NOLD  
FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.  
65-71 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Phone Fair Oaks 1181

COOLIDGE RARE PLANT GARDENS  
Plant Novelties a Specialty  
Colorado St. at Hill Ave. Phone Fair Oaks 646

PARKS LEATHER WORKS  
AUTO TOPS  
43 North Santa Anita Phone Colo. 1070

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REAL ESTATE  
With the J. W. Wright Co.  
312 East Colorado St. Colo. 916

AMMAYM STUDIO  
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527 California Terrace. Phone Colo. 3655.

OLIVE HEISS  
PIANIST AND TEACHER  
610 No. El Molino. Fair Oaks 1130 418 BRALEY BLDG. Fair Oaks 91

## CALIFORNIA

## Pasadena (Continued)

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Confectioners & Caterers  
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FAIR OAKS 107

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47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1088  
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BRENNER & WOOD  
Responsible for Brewden Clothes  
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EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING  
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20 years of  
QUALITY, PRICE, SERVICE

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618 BRALEY BLDG. Fair Oaks 91

## CALIFORNIA

## Pasadena (Continued)

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Women's and Children's Apparel  
Featuring style and quality  
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Your ultimate shopping place in  
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in silk or chamoisette—black, white and  
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The Art of Candy Making is All in the Taste

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784 3rd Street San Bernardino, Calif.

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Original French Laundry

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531 B Street—Table d'Hôte or à la Carte

WILLIAMS BROS., 1156 2nd St.

Battery and Auto Electric Work

JEWELERS JESSOP & SONS

852 5th St. Established 1891. Look for our Big Street Clock

BARANOV'S JEWELERS

Main 544

BARBER SHOP

201 Spreckels Building

Closed on Sundays and Holidays

C. M. MANNS, Prop.</p

## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Pewter in Europe and America

FROM the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, pewter ware played the parts of servant, friend, taskmaster, and patriot in the domestic drama of humanity. When we look into the kindly gray faces of old pewter dishes, something atavistic stirs within our bosoms as if voices and wreaths from half-forgotten things called to us intimately, making us aware of our envelopment in the sun-shot mists of the past, which forever must hold us.

Pewter had a history before it was born again in the modern world. Under the Romans it was made wherever lead mines were found and, therefore, largely in Britain, for pewter is tin combined with certain alloys of which lead was the earliest. The modern appearance of this composition, so far as historical record informs us, occurred, in 1074, when a synod in Rouen sanctioned its use for church vessels. Ever afterward many of the choicest pieces were made for communion sets, holy-water vessels, and bells. Many of them are of splendid workmanship, particularly the bénitiers, which sometimes show finely modeled figures.

## A Servant to the Rich

Exactly two centuries later the employment of pewter for domestic purposes is reported in a document which tells of the boiling of meats in a pewter caldron at the coronation of Edward I of England. In 1485 was founded the Worshipful Company of Pewterers and thereafter the guilds sought to keep a falcon eye on the composition of the metal, decreeing the kinds of alloys which might be used for various types of vessels and the proportions in which alloys could be employed lawfully.

The guild mark, moreover, was required on each piece and often individual marks and signatures were added in accordance with regulations.

Thus we have the crowned rose, the thistle, the fleur-de-lis, various forms of angels, St. Michael and the Dragon, an arm and hand and a gothic B. The Worshipful Company decided, also, which pieces must be hammered and which molded. The molds were made of gun metal and, being costly, one of them served a community of pewterers.

When possible, casting was done in one piece, but in the case of handles and the bulging sides of large pieces it was necessary to cast in parts and solder them, when the joints were almost always visible. A fine was inflicted for unnecessary soldering and after 1474 pieces judged to be unnecessarily cast in parts were marked with a broad arrow and condemned to melting and new molds.

Pewterers were divided into three classes, sad-men who made flat plates, platters and dishes; hollowware men who were engaged upon receipts for liquids; and triflers who produced small articles such as salt cellars, medallions, shoe buckles and toys. The selling of pewter to peddlers or even to silversmiths was forbidden by the brotherhood, who thus kept control over profits as well as methods.

## The Friend of All Classes

By the middle of the sixteenth century pewter had become the friend of the middle classes and even of the poor man who displayed his pieces in imitation of the silver and gold services of the nobles. The ware was sold in "garnishes" consisting of 12 plates, 12 dishes and 12 saucers.

Ornamentation was difficult on account of the softness of the material. Engraving weakened it by removing parts of the surface and although examples of this method are found and are delightful in appearance, they are less frequent than specimens showing wriggling or joggling, a method of applying a design by means of a blunt tool held upright and struck with a mallet, thus producing a raised ridge on either side of a furrow, along which the tool was driven in a rocking motion.

In addition to utensils for ecclesiastical use, household service and personal adornment, garden urns, finials and decorations upon mantelpieces were done by the Adam family with all the purity of line and classic grace which characterized their work in other mediums.

Very little ornamented pewter found its way to America or was made

here. American pewter owes its charm to good shapes, the pleasant gray color of the composition and to the associations which gather about it.

Every utility which plays an active part in human life gradually is surrounded with special customs, festivals, stories, and even a mythology. Pewter in America is no exception to this rule.

Mrs. N. Hudson Moore in her "Collector's Manual" hazards the belief

that when the Half Moon sailed into New York Bay much pewter was on board.

Whether or not this is so, we have

records of pewter tankards

among the Dutch of New Netherland

as early as 1633. The Massachusetts Colony, Plymouth Colony and early settlements in Virginia all used pewter vessels both in their churches and homes. Many wedding gifts of pewter were made and every good housekeeper tried to have a good array, so that the homes of the well-to-do sometimes possessed one, two, or even three hundred pounds of it. Despite the rigid regulations of the guilds, much poor stuff was exported to this country, so that finally mugs and tools instead of finished articles were imported and pieces were made both in homes and by silversmiths. This loss of the American market created a furor among foreign pewterers.

## As a Taskmaster

To the children of Colonial and Revolutionary America pewter was a good deal of a taskmaster. We read of their being awakened in the early morning on Saturdays in order to polish up the dishes before they could play. If the season was favorable they were sent into the woods to gather "horse-tail" or scouring rush whose stems polished but did not scratch but which were ineffective without the assistance of vigorous rubbing. The dishes thus burned were placed upon the dinner table where the elders sat surrounded by their standing children. Everyone had a spoon and served him or herself from the contents.

Much pewter contained a large quantity of lead, although in the finer grades copper and antimony were used instead. The lead was valuable for bullets and thus pewter entered its patriotic service. Housewives all over the colonies met to melt down their table services into ammunition, for the cause of independence. How many "basins," ewers, tankards, urns, porringer, hot-water meal warmers, lamps and candlesticks passed out of existence in this noble transmutation, no one will ever know.

Some pieces survived, however. One of these is a battered plate owned in the late eighteenth century by the Indian missionary, Mr. Kirkland. Before he had reached middle age his salary was increased from its original amount to the munificent annual stipend of £130. He had married the year before and he felt justified with so large an income in adding six square feet to his home which heretofore had been 10 feet square, and in buying a "set" of pewter. In this mansion and on his new dishes he fed each week 60 or 70 Indians. One battered plate survived these brave banquets and is reverently preserved by one of his descendants.

The finest collections are in Deerfield and Concord, Mass., and in Cooper Union, New York City. The collector who is aware of the enormous quantity of pewter once emitted in American homes can reconcile himself to the small amounts awaiting his search only by reminding himself of what he has gained by the transmutations which took place. However, if he has collector's luck, he may often pick up pieces in homes of American lineage or even on trash heaps and in peddlers' wagons, while by watching the sales of collections of Americana he will often gain opportunities to buy pieces of importance.

White stockings and sweater embroidered to match each other, and worn with a white skirt, white shoes, and a red hat, form an interesting sport costume.

Mme. Claff Shoule  
CUSTOM CORSETS

Also a line of Ready-to-Wear Corsets carefully fitted from \$8.50 up.

BRASSIERES, LINGERIE,  
NEGLIGEES.

12 East 48th Street, NEW YORK

## Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

## T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY

37-39 Temple Place  
25-31 West Street  
BOSTON

## Hearthstone Furniture Co

186 Lexington Avenue, New York

Semi-Annual  
CLEARANCE SALE  
\$58 to \$478  
GOWNS & WRAPS  
that were formerly priced here  
\$29 to \$239, because they are  
Samples—are now to be had at  
\$15 to \$110  
MAXON MODEL GOWNS  
11 E. 36<sup>th</sup> St. • Haverland Bldg.  
NEW YORK

Breakfast and Bedroom Suites, Daybeds, Springs and Mattresses, Windsor Chairs, Gateleg Tables and Occasional Pieces.

## Concerning Pergolas

Twenty or 30 years ago the announcement that one was going to have a pergola in one's garden might possibly have brought forth a puzzled inquiry as to just what a pergola might be, so comparatively recently has this charming first cousin of the old Elizabethan "pleached alleys" become well known to amateur

and are very satisfactory. If one happens to possess a small larch plantation, the construction of one's pergola becomes a very simple thing, for a little judicious thinning out will supply all the material one needs. The posts will last much longer if before they are erected the bark is stripped from one end for a distance of about three feet, and this portion

or it may frame a path with grass on either side of it. It is possible to vary the pergola and its surroundings in a hundred ways, but these are matters for individual taste to decide, and are best worked out to suit the particular garden for which it is intended. In any case a well-made pergola, well covered with roses or other flowering alders, cannot fail to be beautiful, and to add enormously to the attraction and distinction of any garden.

**A Bassinet Hood**  
TO CONSTRUCT a hood for a bassinet, which is easily removed for laundering, form a fixed hood-shaped with inch-wide ribbon of good quality. Raise the middle reed at right angles to the bassinet frame, having first tied a ribbon to the center of the frame at the head of the bassinet. With the center reed held perpendicularly, raise and incline the back reed at an angle that shall place it equidistant from the middle reed and the frame. Pass the ribbon once around the back reed, held at a proper incline toward the back, and sew it on the under side. Again raise the middle reed perpendicularly and pass the ribbon once around it at the center, sewing it. Raise the front reed and incline it forward at an angle similar to that of the back reed; pass the ribbon around and sew it. Tie a ribbon eight inches from the base of the front reed on either side and again eight inches from the reed's base, on the bassinet frame, front. Attach ribbons in the same way on either side where the hoops begin to curve. Draw them all down and fix them firmly to the top of the bassinet frame.

Fit a tissue paper over the reeds, not allowing for fullness but forming simply an oblong, with the material at the back left to be gathered down snugly to the frame, all of the time maintaining the center of the frame, reeds and material. Thus this kind of hood will be smoothly fitted. Use China silk for the lining and a soft dotted muslin for the outside, and cut them together upon the bassinet. Baste them so elaborately as to make them cut absolutely like one material. Sew a muslin frill to the front, finishing it with beading through which baby ribbon is run. Do not hem the frill, but cut it carefully just within a row of dots, so that dots will not interfere with your manipulations; then roll the edge and slip-stitch it. Gather the goods in the back into a binding and attach it to the frame with baby ribbon. Also tack baby ribbons to the inside of the lining, that they may be tied to the reeds. The shape of this hood implies a smooth fitting of the goods at the base of the reeds, a front following the curve of the front reed, and a curtain which is gathered into place and bound. The whole, as we have seen, is attached to the reeds and frame by baby ribbons. It may be garnished by a large ribbon bow.

The amount of silk, muslin and ribbon needed must be estimated by the upholsterer from her tissue paper pattern and the dimensions of her hood shape.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Comfortably Out of Date

THE telephone is in its corner across the room: I hope it will remain silent the rest of the evening. I might read "Babbitt" or perhaps "This Freedom," for I have not yet read either. But I prefer just now not to be up-to-date. It is pleasant once in a while to live comfortably some centuries behind the literary procession; and "Aucassin and Nicolette" is a pleasant tale. Who composed it nobody rightly knows, but he is believed to have made the tale in the twelfth century, and Andrew Lang made an English version of it, keeping the telling quality of such words as "stour" meaning wild, boisterous dust and "malengin," which was a favorite word with Sir Thomas Malory for behavior situated by a mischievous intention. It occurs to me that perhaps, and very likely, Hewlett had read "Aucassin and Nicolette" before he ever wrote "The Forest Lovers," and sent Prosper le Gal advertising in Moraig Forest.

If you look at it that way, "Aucassin and Nicolette" is a literary curiosity: it is the only tale that has come down from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in which prose and verse are used alternately, yet no doubt there were others, and in this blending the verse is indicative of a musical accompaniment. Nor was it meant to be read in 1923: it was a story of romantic affection and picturesque adventure, to be spoken and sung by a minstrel where the hearers had gathered in medieval halls to listen. The minstrel, so to speak, was the medieval phonograph, and carried his records with him; or again one might think of him as a personable circulating library, of which nowadays an antiquarian would give a good deal to obtain a complete catalogue. Reading was not a common accomplishment, even in goodly castles; for such as could read "Aucassin and Nicolette" was, no doubt, sometimes available in a neat manuscript. Nowadays the eye follows print, but the voice of the minstrel may still sound distantly on the inner ear of imagination:

"There the maiden stood in thought  
With straight brows and yellow hair  
Never saw ye fairer fair!  
On the wood she gazed below,  
And she saw the roses blow,  
Heard the birds sing soft and low."

Aucassin himself was a personable young man: he was "tall, fair, feathery fashioned, and hardy of his hands, and the horse whereon he rode swift and keen, and straight had he spurred him forth of the gate." Now believe ye not that his mind was on him, nor cattle of the booty, nor thought he how he might strike a knight, nor be struck again; nor no such thing. Nay, no memory had Aucassin of aught of these; rather he doffed of Nicolette, his sweet lady, that he dropped his reins, forgetting all there was to do, and his horse, that had felt the spur, bore him into the press and hurled him among his foes, and they laid hands on him all about, and took him captive."

For Aucassin's haughty father, besieged in his castle by his enemies, had promised Aucassin that he might have speech with Nicolette if that he would ride out and encourage the defenders of the castle by his presence, and to this Aucassin had agreed.

But when Aucassin found himself captured, he (as we should now say) woke up, "fell a-smiting to right and left" with such expedient and effect that not only did he escape, but he captured his father's chiefest enemy. And instead of keeping his promise like a man, the Count Garin de Blaucaire (whom I confess I do not like) put his brave son in a dungeon

## The Negro Singer

Over all my song the image of a face  
Lieth like shadow on the wild sweet flowers.  
The dream, the ecstasy that prompts my powers;  
The golden lyre's delights bring little grace  
To bless the singer of a lowly race.  
Long hath this mocked me: aye in marvelous  
hours,  
When Hera's gardens gleamed, or Cynthia's  
bowers,  
Or Hope's red pylons, in their far, hushed place!

JAMES D. CORROTHES.

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because he still refused to give up his sweet lady Nicolette.

"Nicolette meantime was shut up in a tower herself.

"Nicolette, how fair art thou.  
Sweet thy foot-fall, sweet thine eyes,  
Sweet the mirth of thy replies,  
Sweet thy laughter, sweet thy face,  
Sweet thy lips and sweet thy brow."

Such was the influence of the proud Count Garin over the Captain of the city who had purchased her of the Paynims and adopted her as his daughter. But Nicolette escaped from the tower and took refuge in

## Winter Color

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Gray-green snow on the hillside steep  
With high-blights of silver white.  
Trees etched in purple hair-lines  
In the blue-gray winter sky.

Gray-green pools in the meadows lie  
As mirrors of silver blaze,  
Reflecting the purple billows  
Of the blue-gray winter sky.

Gray-green lichens to tree-boughs cling,  
Where hangs the silver moss  
Festooned in purple garlands  
Against the blue-gray winter sky.

MILDRED F. KINGSBURY.



A COTTAGE IN WOBLEY, ENGLAND.  
Copyright, Herbert Felton, London

forest where she "built her a lode of boughs, right fair and feteously, and wove it well, within and without, of flowers and leaves. So lay she hard by the lode in a deep coppice to know what Aucassin will do. And the cry and the bruit went abroad through all that country and all the land, that Nicolette was lost." I cannot tell here all the tale of Aucassin and Nicolette, which runs over several years and far distances; how Aucassin found her in the forest, and how they fled to another kingdom; how the Saracens captured and separated them, and how Aucassin was brought back to be Count Aucassin of Blaucaire; and Nicolette taken to far Carthage where she was recognized as the long lost daughter of the King; and how in jester's attire, and, violin in hand to complete her disguise, she came back at last to Blaucaire and ever-faithful Aucassin.

"Many years abode they there,  
Many years in shade or sun,  
In great gladness and delight.  
Ne'er hath Aucassin regret  
Nor his lady, Nicolette.  
Now my story all is done,  
Said and sung!"

It is the penalty of the age that we must all be up-to-date; or as nearly so as we can. I have no wish to be contemporary with these lovers. Aucassin and Nicolette are figures on a faded tapestry. But I am glad that here and there bits of that tapestry have been preserved for us to look at; and I am glad, too, that this evening the telephone bell has not last to the "Auld Brig" over the Doun."

## Joaquin Miller as a Pilgrim

One dwells upon this first return to the old world, because now one sees for the first time adequately manifested the literary sensibility and the imaginative yearning which for years has been secretly growing in the heart of the judge of Grant County, Oregon. Here is an astounding fact: jottings from a diary, preserved in Memorie and Rime, prove that this backwoodsman went abroad, not with the jaunty insolence of Mark Twain's jolly Philistines, but rather in the mood of Henry James's delicately nurtured "passionate pilgrims" of the decade following the Civil War, those sentimental and aesthetically half-starved young Americans who, in the middle years of the last century, flung themselves with tearful joy on England and Europe as the dear homeland of their dreams. There is a touch, sometimes more than a touch, of the theatrical in his gesture, but there is an unquestionable depth of sincere feeling animating the performance as a whole...

Arrived in Scotland, he turns his back on commercial Glasgow, and makes straight for the haunts of Burns. On September 10, he writes: "God bless these hale and honest Scotch down here at peaceful Ayr.... One man showed me more than a hundred books, all by Ayrshire poets, and some of them splendid! I have not dared to tell anyone yet, that I too hope to publish a book of verse.... go every day from here to the 'Auld Brig' over the Doun."

Poetry is in the air here. I am working like a beaver.... September 18: In the sunset today.... I met a whole line of splendid Scotch lassies with sheaves of wheat on their heads and sticks on their arms. Their feet were bare, their legs were bare to the knee. These were strong arms were shaped as you can conceive; they were tall, and their lifted faces were radiant with health and happiness. I stepped aside in the narrow road to enjoy the scene and let them pass. They were going down the sloping road toward some thatched cottages by the sea. I toward the mountains. How beautiful! I lowered my head as I stepped respectfully aside. But giving the road to women here seems to be unseemly.... Having paid his devotion to Burns, his "brother," he goes on into Scott's country, wades the Tweed, and spends a night in Dryburgh Abbey. —Stuart P. Sherman, in "Americans."

## Tree Outlines

The thing next in beauty to a tree in full leaf is a tree bare; its every exquisiteness of shape revealed, and its hold on the sky seeming so unspeakably assured; and more than the beauty of shape and the outlining on sky, the solemn grace of prophecy and promise which every slender twig bears and reveals in its tiny gray buds. —Helen Hunt Jackson.

## I Can, versus I Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human will has been defined as that mental faculty by which one asserts himself. Much stress has been laid upon the necessity of this self-assertion, if one would succeed in life. Volumes have been written upon the development of the will; and in certain periodicals, one sees such volumes advertised as containing the secret of power and happiness. Sometimes their ambitious authors undertake to teach this secret through a correspondence course, addressing themselves particularly to the so-called unsuccessful. They insist that the essential factor is a forceful and persuasive personality, instructed in the art of controlling one's fellows!

A little examination of these claims reveals some serious discrepancies in logic as well as in ethics. If one is to develop his will to the point of subordinating others, how about the wills of these others? Are they to be coerced? What if they should choose to avail themselves of the same correspondence course? Would this insure a more successful life for each, or, rather, a continual clash between these developed wills in increasingly strenuous and determined efforts to dominate one another? Again, if it be argued that the unsuccessful man is so because of his lack of will-power, this defect rendering him subject to the wills of others, and admittedly a bad thing for him, how about the morality of teaching him to do unto others the very thing which is said to be harming him? What of the Golden Rule?

One who sees the trend of these inquiries may shrink from their implied conclusion, saying, "But, you know, one can't simply give up, and let the world run over him," thus revealing the universal belief that giving up one's will is equivalent to becoming a door mat or a jelly fish, or some similarly defenseless object. Indeed, passive submission to the personal self-will of another is most detrimental. It subtracts nothing from the sum total of human selfishness, and if practiced in the extreme, reduces its mistaken disciple to a state of moral idiocy.

There is no hint of such an attitude in the sublime humility of Jesus' prayer, "Not my will, but thine, be done," nor in the correlative declaration of Paul, "I can do all things through Christ which strengthens me." Self-surrender to divine Principle, God, not submission to human will, —this is the secret of power. Who can doubt it when he studies the words and works of the Master, when he contemplates the achievements of his intrepid follower who claimed that he could do all things through the Christ-power?

There has arisen another prophet and apostle, who clearly voices, in the language of today, a definition of the human will not flattering to the

advocates of mental domination. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 490, Mrs. Eddy says: "Will-power is but a product of belief, and this belief commits depredations on harmony. Human will is an animal propensity, not a faculty of Soul. Hence it cannot govern man aright. Christian Science reveals Truth and Love as the motive-powers of man. Will—blind, stubborn, and headlong—cooperates with appetite and passion. From this cooperation arises its evil. From this also comes its powerlessness, since all power belongs to God, good." On page 17, the spiritual interpretation of this sentence in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," reads, "Enable us to know—*as it is in heaven, so on earth*, *God is omnipotent, supreme*."

Let the strenuous mortal who has been endeavoring to force his way to business success, or will himself into health, rest with God for a meditative hour, and in the light of Christian Science, analyze the mental attitudes indicated by the phrases, "I will" and "I can." He will find surprising differences. "I will" aggressively throws down the gauntlet to evil's claims; "I can" sees the battle already won with God. "I will" assumes the burden of proving; "I can" acknowledges a divine sustaining power outside itself. "I will" takes an undemonstrated and oftentimes perilous position; "I can," in true humility trusting all to God, is utterly safe. With the shepherd lad in the valley of humility it sings,

"He that is down, needs fear no fall,  
He that is low, no pride,  
He that is humble ever shall  
Have God to be his guide."

Oh, the rest, the peace, that comes from a right surrender to God of the tired, bruised, baffled human will, worn out with struggling! The confidence and joy born of that surrender, enabling one to say, with a glad, new certainty, "Why, I can be well; I can be happy; I can be successful in all right endeavor, because I see this is God's will for every one of His dear children!"

Jesus said, with the humility wherein lay his wondrous power: "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise. For the Father loveth the Son;" and again, "I can of mine own self do nothing." All the while he was giving such marvelous proofs of dominion over disease and every untoward material condition that none could dispute his divine authority. "In all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us."

## Ich kann gegen Ich will

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes  
"Ich kann" beläßt sich selbst mit der Last des Beweises; "Ich kann" anerkennt eine göttliche erhaltende Macht ausserhalb seiner selbst. "Ich will" nimmt einen unbewiesenen und oft gefährlichen Standpunkt ein; "Ich kann" vertraut in wahrer Demut alles Gott an und steht unter sicherem Schutz. Mit dem Hirtenknaben im Tale der Demut singt es:

"Keinen Fall befürchtet, wer unten ist,  
Keinen Stolz, wer in Demut lebt,  
Wer sich erniedrigt, glaubensvoll,  
Hat Gott zum Führer ewiglich."

Die Ruhe, der Frieden, der über einen kommt, wenn man den müden, zerschlagenen, verwirrten, von seinen Anstrengungen erschöpften menschlichen Willen auf die rechte Weise Gott ergibt! Und die Zuversicht, die Freude, die einem dieses Sicherwerfen bringt und die einen in dem Stand setzt, mit neuer, fröhlicher Gewissheit zu sagen: "Ich kann ja gesund sein; ich kann glücklich sein; ich kann in jedem richtigen Bestreben erfolgreich sein, weil ich weiß, dass dies Gottes Wille ist für jedes Seiner lieben Kinder!"

Jesus sagte mit der Demut, in der seine wunderbare Kraft lag: "Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber, sondern was er sieht den Vater tun; denn was dieser tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn. Der Vater aber hat den Sohn lieb." Und wieder: "Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun." Er ließte beständig so wunderbare Beweise seiner Macht über Krankheit und alle widerigen materiellen Zustände, dass niemand seine göttliche Machtvolkommenheit in Frage stellen konnte. "In dem allem überwinden wir weit um deswillen, der uns geliebt hat."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1923

## EDITORIALS

It is a curious fact, as pointed out by Senator Medill McCormick, that the United States, which took the lead in legislation for the regulation of child labor, should find itself now lagging behind all other civilized countries because of the brake put upon legislation of that character by the Constitution. Constitutional technicalities appealed to in the interest of those who would exploit the lives of children for their own profit have defeated the purpose of the legislation which, after careful and exhaustive consideration, had been adopted by Congress. That in individual states enlightened and humane legislation of this character is on the statute books does not meet the needs of the situation, for one state in the Union, seeking industrial pre-eminence at the cost of the happiness and well-being of its youth, may make it impossible for other commonwealths, pursuing a more enlightened policy, to compete with its manufacturers in national or international products.

This situation can only be met and overcome by federal constitutional amendment. Such an amendment is now being prepared in a subcommittee of the Committee on Judiciary of the United States Senate. No difference of opinion exists in that body as to the purpose sought. The only hesitation is as to the form of the amendment, and concerning that there doubtless will soon be a decision reached. Then if there is to be action in the immediate future the unanimous consent of the Senate must be asked for its consideration and passage. That this consent should be granted is evident when thought is given to the time required for the completion of the process by which a constitutional amendment is ratified. It has to go, after passage by Congress, to the legislatures of all the states of the Union for ratification. Many of these legislatures sit only biennially. If passed before the 1st of March in Congress, ratification is impossible within less than two years and improbable in less than three. Failing of passage before the 4th of March, and if the President adheres to his purpose of not calling an extra session of Congress this year, it will have to go over until next winter, and the two or three years now inevitable may be lengthened to three or four.

Those who are interested—and who is not?—in this vital question of protecting the children of the land against heartless exploitation must not be indifferent in this emergency. It is essential that upon the present Senate and House of Representatives should be impressed the grave need for swift action on this subject. Organizations and individuals will not err if they appeal directly to those representing them at Washington for co-operation to this end. It is reasonable to believe that no reformatory or protective legislation could appeal more strongly to the women voters of the United States than this, and there has never been a better opportunity for those conducting the organizations of these voters to bring to bear upon the national Legislature the enormous force which they have at their command. The Christian Science Monitor is entirely confident that the people of the United States will recognize the crying and immediate need for correction of a situation which puts their Government in the rearguard of the movement for the protection of children, which it in fact had the honor of first marshaling and leading.

IN A well-tempered presentation of what seem to be indisputable facts, the former Minister of the United States to Greece, Mr. Edward Capps, has called the attention of the American people to what he insists is a gross injustice to the Greek Government and the people of Greece. To this he attributes, at least in part, the deplorable economic and political conditions prevailing among the Christian populations of Asia Minor and Thrace. He recalls

the voluntary agreement entered into by Great Britain, France, and the United States to advance to the Greek Government during the year 1918 sums of approximately \$50,000,000 each in the form of credits to provide for the maintenance at effective strength of the Greek army and navy. Of this sum there has been actually paid to Greece by the United States, he asserts, but \$15,000,000, the last draft honored having been one dated Sept. 24, 1920.

It is recalled that after the disaster at Gallipoli the Allies were deeply concerned because of the course of the war on the eastern front. The accession of Greece gave the allied armies for the first time a preponderance, numerically, over the combined armies of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria. The volunteer army of Mr. Venizelos, supported at that time by the sentiment of a united country, had been financed, at least in part, by Great Britain and France, aided by the United States when it later officially entered the war.

It is stated that the records in Washington disclose the fact that there stands, or at least stood until quite recently, the sum of \$33,000,000 to the credit of Greece, and that until the spring of 1922 the Greek Government paid, at half-yearly periods, the interest falling due on the \$15,000,000 which the Venizelos Government had drawn. The cessation of interest payments is explained by Mr. Capps thus: "At that time (spring of 1922) they discontinued payments, when a representative of the Greek Government, sent to Washington expressly to discuss this and other matters with the American Government, found that, though the Secretary of the Treasury was willing to receive from him the interest check he carried, he was unable to talk with him 'officially.' This official aloofness is explained by the fact that since March 4, 1920, the United States, alone of all the powers,

has refused to maintain a Minister at Athens or to recognize a diplomatic representative of Greece, although after the defeat of Mr. Venizelos the United States, like all other friendly governments, at once entered into full relations with the Prime Minister succeeding him, and then with the latter's successor.

Aside from the effect which the attitude of the United States may have had, or has had, upon affairs in the Near East, it is interesting at the moment to contrast what is shown to be the Washington Government's contractual relations with a struggling Nation which remains its creditor to the extent of some \$33,000,000, and its insistence that its debtor nations conform to the letter of their bond. Greece stands bound not to negotiate a new external loan without the assent of the three governments which pledged aid to her which has not been given. The United States holds the notes of Greece for \$48,000,000, while \$33,000,000 of that amount has never been advanced. Meanwhile interest amounting to \$750,000 annually is being defaulted, despite the willingness of Greece to pay. It may prove embarrassing to insist on the "sanctity of pledges" while so little regard is given to as solemn promises voluntarily made.

YET another shift has been made with the uncertain

settings of China's yellow stage, and this time it has been once more to bring forward the military aspect. Following Wang Ta-hsieh, who has been Acting Premier since Wang Chung-hui was forced from office, President Li has named Chang Shao-tseng chief of Cabinet and the Peking Parliament has indorsed him by more than merely conventional approval. He is, in a way, a new figure in the drama, as he has not before held federal office, though in pre-war days he was Governor of Suiyuan-cheng. He is counted as among the militarists.

What, if anything, is back of the move? one asks. Is it, as superficially it might seem, a step sharply in the direction of renewed military control of the Government, even leading perhaps to the coming to power again of the pro-Japanese Anfu men? Tsao-kun is known as the main sponsor of this latest Premier, and General Tsao is more than just suspected of being quite of Anfu's leanings, as well as an avowed candidate for the presidency—or may it not rather be put that he thinks the honor (and possible perquisites!) of Chief Executive might most assuredly become his through the Anfu Club's backing? Such gossip gains color from the fact that Premier Chang was supported also by Tuchen Chang of Manchuria, with whom (so rumor had it) he was to collaborate in opposition to General Wu Pei-fu. Yet either of these schemes would stir at once the bitterest hostility of the powerful student class, nor does it seem probable, if such plannings were in mind, that Chang would have included in his ministry, as just announced, such leaders of the younger and distinctly anti-militarist circle as Alfred Sze and Wellington Koo.

For several reasons, then, the student of this oddly confused situation looks beyond such explanations for some other. And there is another, fully as plausible as either of the two just summarized, although, strangely enough, based on a reason of diametrically different sort. This is that Premier Chang is the one man best able to mediate between Generals Chang and Wu, to the end of uniting these at present antagonistic armed influences. That would mean, on the one hand, a breaking off of Chang's partiality for Japan, which menaces the Chinese future in the Manchuria he controls, and, on the other, a welding of a military force which beyond any question could counter whatever advances the Soviet Government is preparing against China along the line of the Eastern Railway. For such a result as this Peking (and all the rest of the land, too) could well afford to pay whatever price might be asked.

While awaiting time's replies to these queries one thing is sure—and to no small degree reassuring—Chang Shao-tseng will give a needed strength to an executive which, after General Wu's successes last May, was demilitarized to an unwise extent.

WHAT is the basis of nationality? The question is fairly presented at the moment at a great university in the eastern section of the United States because of an effort on the side of the college to maintain in its freshman halls, where residence is declared to be compulsory, a line excluding those of races different from that of the students now residing therein. A Negro, a graduate of the college referred to, has sought to enlist support and sympathy because the college has politely declined to depart from its established rule and permit a son of this graduate, because of his color, to reside with other freshmen in their halls. Among those influential white persons who have labored industriously to inculcate a belief in the full equality of the two races, some sympathy has been aroused, as might be expected. Encouraged, no doubt, by the support of his friends, the solicitous parent somewhat dramatically propounds the query paraphrased above. He says: "Not race, but culture, I had supposed, is the basis of sound nationality."

Let it be conceded that the supposition is abundantly justified. More than theoretically, culture, rather than race, is the basis of what is distinguished as American nationality. But there remains, nevertheless, as there no doubt always will remain, at least in some degree, both social and political inequality. But as has been observed heretofore, no class or race servilely submits to its own debasement when it admits or recognizes this inequality in either of the particulars named. The student of sociology, be he white, or black, or red, or yellow, must remember that in the United States something definite and tangible has been attained as the visible product of civilization and education. A standard has been set up, and it

is defended and represented in America by the dominating race. But one may search as he will and he will fail to find in this composite unit any dividing line of caste or class, save that invisible line which tradition has dared to draw, and which wisdom and experience have found must be safeguarded. And it may truthfully be said of this dominating race, if so it may be understandably designated, that its circumscribing lines do not include or exclude all save those of a specified creed or color.

There is but one standard of social excellence or equality. Its level has long been fixed, and it is the honest desire of all right-thinking persons that it may be automatically maintained. It is a fundamental. It is not only national, but the corner stone and foundation of the Nation. It cannot be defined as Americanism, because it is more than that. Perhaps it is American only because it is fundamental. And fundamentals, as has been observed, cannot be created or altered by legislative enactment or enlarged or circumscribed by judicial decree.

As for the Negro himself, whatever his status, social or otherwise; whatever his ambitions, individually or collectively; however persistently he may insist that he be, by edict or decree, elevated to the standard which he knows has been established, or that the standard be lowered to include all, no matter what their qualifications, he should remember that he has been brought out of a condition of servitude, ignorance, and superstition by the very social processes which he now pretends to condemn. He should be the last to attempt to break down even that declared aristocracy which he denounces as exclusive and lauds as benign and desirable.

The doors of the schools and colleges are open in America to those of all races. To the Negro the door of hope has not been closed since his emancipation. He has been redeemed from a state of ignorance by the identical methods which he and his sympathizers are seeking to break down. An equality which does not exist cannot be claimed, either for the Negro or for those of any other race who have not undergone some refining and regenerating process which accomplishes, for the individual, and thus for the mass, that invisible and indefinable change which marks civilization, and which, after all is said, is the basis of nationality.

COMPARISONS are sometimes confusing. Often they are embarrassing. They are seldom profitable or satisfying. The perspective changes unaccountably, almost unreasonably as the position of the observer or of the thing observed shifts. Maybe, after all, that is what causes the confusion and sometimes the embarrassment. It would not seem possible that to one reared in a somewhat sizable western or southern town in the United States, a real city in fact, or at least in name, the business street should grow wider and the stores, hotel, and churches less imposing than they were on that day when self-imposed exile was accepted and the journey out into an unexplored world was begun. But this seeming metamorphosis becomes very real to one who returns to visit the home town after the lapse of a quarter of a century. It is inescapable, unexplainable, disillusioning.

A new railway station has taken the place of the dilapidated frame structure which was the gathering-place for the townsfolk at train time every summer evening for so many years. From it many farewells have been spoken, many glad words of greeting shouted. It has gone, with its echoes and its memories, some glad, some sad, and in its place there stands, in the midst of a picturesque flower plot, a modern structure of brick and stone, with drinking fountains and separate waiting rooms. Had it not borne in mosaic design above its spacious doorway the familiar name of the old home town the temptation would have been to believe that the time-table and the bearded brakeman who called the name of the station were both mistaken. And there are automobiles and taxicabs awaiting the arrival of travelers, where once stood Addison's two-horse omnibus, as high, almost, as a house, and fitted to carry a dozen persons and their luggage.

But the old high-school building still stands as it was, although apparently greatly dwarfed. Its ancient glory, if it ever possessed any, has departed, for just at the town limits there now stands a modern normal school, designed and equipped according to accepted standards. One wonders if it would be possible to have, within its precincts, half the fun that marked the never-ending terms of the high-school year. That was long ago, yet how short the years since have seemed. The journey toward the center of the town, taken leisurely, carries the visitor past well-ordered residences set far back on spacious lawns. The slightly graying gentleman coming down one of the walks toward the street carries himself with a somewhat familiar jauntiness, but the beard, worn after the manner of an Iowa or Wisconsin farmer of a generation ago, serves as an impenetrable disguise. So the casual greetings of the day are exchanged, to be followed by mutual recognitions. Back home at last! The dignified gentleman is "Buddy," the boy of the watermelon episode which should have been forgotten years ago.

So the two, once companions in many a harebrained escapade, but now sedate and dignified to the none too observing spectator, walk down past the old courthouse where the homemaker first stood with trepidation before a jury to plead a hopeless and already lost cause in behalf of an impecunious client, and on to Broad Street and disillusionment. The rows of hitching-posts are gone. The board walks across a once often muddy thoroughfare have been displaced by the pavement which forms a link in the transcontinental highway which passes through the town. There are no familiar faces, and few really familiar spots. It is all different, and yet much the same. One wonders, as he ponders it all, if it is because it is really not greatly changed that it does not impress one as was expected. Those who go away and remain away for so long perhaps cannot get just the right perspective. There are many things to be reckoned with besides the mere matter of distances.

## Editorial Notes

WHEN Capt. John Roberts brought the White Star liner Baltic into New York the other day with the story of a new deep-sea creature whose like, it was declared, no mariner had ever reported before, it was not, as a matter of fact, the first time that such an incident had occurred. Some years ago, that is to say, there was captured, after a wild struggle off the coast of Florida, a deep-sea monster which proved to be a fish of an entirely unknown species. It measured 45 feet in length and 23 feet 9 inches in circumference, while its hide was 3 inches thick; it weighed 30,000 pounds and was possessed of several thousand teeth. That it was a deep-sea fish was indicated, among other evidences, by the small eye, which was about the size of a silver dollar. The theory accepted at the time of its capture was that some volcanic eruption drove the fish to the surface where, owing to the difference in water pressure, the swim-bladders burst, making it impossible for it to return to its natural level.

AND now comes along another proposal for a revision of the calendar. In some ways, too, it appears as less unreasonable than the thirteen month year, of twenty-eight days each month, which could not be divided into halves, thirds, quarters, or any other fraction than thirteenths. The plan is to divide the year into twelve months of thirty days apiece, with these additions, for the United States: at the end of May, a Memorial Day, not to be included as a day of the month and not to be considered in any business calculations; Independence Day to be inserted in July, but not to be counted as a day of the month; Labor Day to be similarly treated in September, Armistice or Thanksgiving Day in November, and Christmas Day to be inserted between December 24 and 25. This totals 365 days, and the advocates of this plan would add one extra day between December 30 and January 1 each leap year. With very little adaptation the claim is made that the revised calendar could be made to suit all nations and it would certainly get away from "Thirty days hath September. . . ."

WHEN the Yacht Club of Santa Barbara, Cal., voted overwhelmingly at its annual meeting to bar all liquor from its club dinners and club property, including the club yacht, Caprice, it took a stand which deserves the example to all the other yacht clubs of America. In further voting to "obey the laws of the United States" the club entrenched itself still more firmly in the high esteem of all right-thinking Americans. Use of liquor in yacht clubs, since the enactment of the Volstead Act, is claimed to have been nearly as common as before the law was passed, and it is not too much to hope that the example set by the Santa Barbara club will be immediately followed not only by all other yacht clubs of the country, but also by every club, no matter in what sporting event it may be interested.

GRANTED that the new regulations just drawn up by the army council of the Irish Free State are designed to constitute a "stand clear" order, whereby to make the people definitely realize that the present irregular campaign must stop, yet it is sincerely to be hoped that the authorities are not going too far in their stringent handling of the situation. There is such a thing as the overexercise of force in subduing disorder, and sometimes such a course results in arousing more sympathy for the offenders than it does good to those enforcing the law. Of particular interest is the use in the code of regulations of the words "his or her," pointing to the belief that women are largely assisting the irregulars. Even in the darkest hour, however, it can always be recalled that the dawn is at hand.

THAT John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, should be backed in his campaign to secure the entrance of America into the League of Nations by pro-leaguers of every shade of political and other opinion, is perfectly natural. Practical men at one end of the line and extreme idealists at the other, they all agree upon one point, namely, that in their opinion the difficulties which the world is experiencing in various sections and in many of its activities are largely due to the fact that the United States is holding out from participation in the affairs of the Old World. The movement which Mr. Clarke is heading is ostensibly nonpartisan, and if it is to attain its highest usefulness it must be kept so, for the issue is one which should be above all politics.

SOMEHOW one would expect accuracy of quotation in Brentano's "Book Chat," if nowhere else. When, therefore, one reads therein:

... but righteous John Milton in his smug decision not to play with Amaryllis in the shade nor "to twine the tresses of Neera's hair."

one is entitled to express surprise, for what Milton actually wrote was:

Aias! What boots it with incessant care To tend the homely slighted shepherd's trade. And strictly meditate the thankless Muse? Were it not better done as others use To sport with Amaryllis in the shade, Or with the tangies of Neera's hair?

Which, it will be noticed, is quite a different matter.

IT WAS not really an important mistake, but nevertheless it should not have been made. When, that is to say, Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech on the unemployment question in the House of Commons not so long ago, explained, "I listened . . . to speech after speech from members for the second city in the Empire," obviously meaning Glasgow, he was not quite accurate, for India is part of the British Empire, and a reference to the last census returns will show that Calcutta is far and away ahead of Glasgow in population. Calcutta is, therefore, unquestionably "the second city in the Empire."